PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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TOWN EDITION.


Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND IN THE WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,869.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.					
18th	Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
25th	„	ORIENTAL	9284	MARMORA	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th	„	PENINSULAR	5994	VICTORIA	6522
12th	„ *	CALEDONIA	7598	(EXTRA)	
15th	„	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	„	ORIENTAL	9284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	„	ARCADIA	6903		
6th	Oct.	PENINSULAR	5994	CHINA	7912
13th	„	ARABIA	7935		
20th	„	ORIENTAL	9284	INDIA	7911
27th	„	PERSIA	7951		
3rd	Nov.	PENINSULAR	5994	MONGOLIA	8365
10th	„	MARMORA	10509		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 25th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,620	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

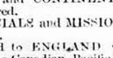
Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	18th Aug.1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th Sep. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	28th „
SCINDIA	Shalto Airey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October.

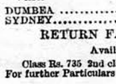
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	3655	Winkler	10th August.
* KAISER	2724	Von Holt	24th „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 17th Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 20th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerra and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,938 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

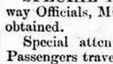
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
13th August, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
* AUSTRIA	A. Biliffer	7600	5th Oct. „
† SILESIA	Ldc Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,894	22nd Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa.	—	17th Aug
TOTOMI MARU	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
HOJUN MARU	4806	Lopraik.	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Delri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
BANAGHAT, Bengal.

PASSENGERS BAGGAGE received and shipped cheaply and safely if entrusted TO COUTTS & CO.
Army Shipping and Passenger Agents,
Bombay and Karachi.
Addressed labels on application.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

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Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

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DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind*—
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	*Biluchistan.*—
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	
AGENCIES:	CALCUTTA
AGRA	DELHI
AMRITSAR	MADRAS
ALLAHABAD	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.
AJMERE	

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
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Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thalping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
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Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.
4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	„ „	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	„ „	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	„ „	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	„ „	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.
MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.
MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

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25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR AUGUST, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2¼ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
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20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	61 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 1	36 11	30 15	61 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	61 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	61 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MR. C.F.W. HAMILTON being no longer in our employ, the POWER of ATTORNEY given to him for management of this Firm has been REVOKED as from the 11th instant. Any transaction entered into by him subsequent to that date will not be recognized by

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client' Mr. MOTILAL AGIARAM, carrying on business as a Shroff and Commission Agent in Bombay and elsewhere, in the name and style of AGIARAM MOTILAL, has REVOKED and CANCELLED the General Power-of-Attorney executed by him in favour of Sugansingh Mohobatsingh, who till recently acted as his Munim, and has dispensed with the services of the said Sugansing Mohobatsingh. The Public are therefore WARNED against dealing with the said Sugansing Mohobatsingh as the Munim of our said client or otherwise hows oever on his behalf.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1906.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
Attorneys for Motilal Agiaram.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, 28th August, 1906, at 6-30 P. M. Standard Time.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS.
Hony Secretary.

27TH JULY, 1906.

POONA RACES.

8TH, 13TH, 15TH, 19TH, 22ND, 27TH & 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 14th August, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 8TH AUGUST, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SITTARAM DHACKJI WASLEKAR WAISHYA, by caste a Government Pensioner, residing at Charni Road, Girgaum, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

RADHABAI alias SOKUBAI, widow and executrix according to the tenor of the Will of SITTARAM DHACKJI WASLEKAR, the abovenamed deceased, residing at Charni Road, Girgaum, a Waishya by Caste, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This sixth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.) A. M. KAJIJI.

The 3rd day of August, 1906.

Messrs, CHITNIS AND MOTILAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th September, 1906, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1907.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1906, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

LIGHTER FARE
LIGHTER CARE.

The Making of Tea Cakes, Scones, and Pastry becomes a simple and easy matter if

Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark).

be used. Home made is better than shop made. 'Paisley Flour' has converted many to home-baking

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR..........................	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3 post free (By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6 post free.

(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price 3 post free.

By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers.

GRATEFUL MOTHERS GIVE THANKS

Marvellous Cure of Two Babies Suffering for Months from Sore Eyes—Doctors, Hospitals, and Many Treatments Were of No Avail.

SPEEDY CURE IN EACH CASE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell you of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left his eyes in a shocking state. The lids were inflamed and sore, and every lash fell out. They would be stuck in the morning, and bleed when washed, causing untold suffering to the child. I tried everything recommended, but nothing did any good. Then I got Cuticura, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Cuticura the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months they were as healthy as ever. I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child who also had sore eyes, and the little one was cured with less than one box. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

BABY PHILLIPS
Cured by One Box of Cuticura
After All Else Had Failed

"When my little girl was a few months old her eyes became very sore. I took her to the —— Hospital, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at —— for twelve months, but her eyes seemed to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years. I was one day stopped on the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and before I had used one box of Cuticura they were as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. (signed) Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton Street, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

APPLES and PEARS from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour and to the Viceregal Household for 20 years past. Delivered in good order in any part of India by V. P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lbs. basket including all charges Apply to

CAPT. R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM,

As preventive and curative agent in all cases of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, chronic catarrh and throat or chest affections. As. 12 only.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS.
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	" 11	" 14
Quarterly	" 6	" 7-8
Monthly	" 2	" 3

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	" 16	" 26
Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly.	" 3	" 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

Cash.		Credit.	
Per Annum.	Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly.	" 16	Half-yearly	" 20
Quarterly.	" 9	Quarterly	" 11
Monthly	" 3	Monthly	" 4

SINGLE COPY .... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion each	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at	Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required; Change of Residence; Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	" 4½
Third do.	" 2¼

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

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Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.,
Chemists, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Bombay mails of 28th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	88 3/16	=	— 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	105	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 5/16	=	"
2 months hence	30 1/4	=	"
Spot in New York	65 1-2	=	
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·48	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4·84 3/4	=	
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	+ 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 1/4	=	+ 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1 1/2 sellers.
WHEAT—
Red Karachi 28 7/8 Sept-Oct sellers dull.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 50 1/2 — 1/4 A.-S. sellers firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 A.-S. sellers steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 5/8
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Towcane, Ikbal and Vancouver

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	easier
Total Sales	4,000
Spot	5·76+8
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	400
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	quiet

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·44	5·37	5·35
+4	+4	+4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·35	5·36	5·36
+4	+3	+3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
5·38	5·40	5·41
+3	+3	+3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	6,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do. Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·60
Futures, month of Dec.	9·75+3 *
Do. month of March	9·98+3 *

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and tended to decline later through bearish interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·69+2
Do. month of Dec.	9·72+2
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales
Stock in London	16,000
Total visible supply	1,360,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	163,000
Do. Quantity in sight	10,950,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	26,000
Do. Sold on speculation	nil
Do. Sold for exportation	1,000
Do. forwarded to Consumers	65,000
Do. Actual Exports	5,000
Do. Week's Imports	12,000
Do. Stock	4,94,000
Afloat American	30,000
Do. Indian	6,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11 Aug.

Cotton	1,259	bales.
Wheat	10,187	cwts.
Linseed	1,807	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	730	do
Gingellyseed	206	do
Poppyseed	659	do
Groundnuts	241	do
Castorseed	2,173	do
Rice	4,779	do
Myrabollams	1,743	do
Cottonseed	6,615	do
Mowraseed	1,158	do
Gram	6,711	do
Joowar	654	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The financial telegrams to hand, dated Saturday, advise a decline of 3-16 in consols to 88 3-16, while other securities were all unchanged. The discounts for Trade Bills are raised 1-8.

The weekly cotton reports show a decline of 100,000 bales in the visible supply and an advance of 6,000 bales in the quantity in sight, to 10,950,000 bales. We have still three weeks to the end of the cotton year which should bring the crop for the season 1905-06 to well over 11,100,000 against the Agricultural Burian's estimate of 10,168,000 bales and Messrs. Neill Bros.' estimate of 11,000,000 bales.

The cotton telegrams to hand advise a small rise of 2 to 3 points in futures in America, and the market closed with a tendency to decline owing to bearish interior movement. Liverpool closed quiet with a rise of 8 points in spot and 3 to 4 points in futures. This latter advance has been last in the opening telegram for to-day to hand this evening.

Our local market is very quiet with only a limited enquiry at Colaba at low rates and a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in new crops, with nothing doing.

To-day's statement of the Bank of Bombay shows a decline in the cash of about 92 lakhs, chiefly in public deposits. Rupee Paper is weak in consequence of the hardening money market and sterling exchange is firm.

To-day's weather and crop reports show heavy rain has fallen at Cawnpore where all crops are suffering from too much rain. From all other districts flourishing reports are received, with the exception of Broach, where fine weather is wanted for weeding. Bombay still shows a deficiency of 19½ inches off the average to date, but good rain has fallen in the Koncan as Neral registered 70 1-2 inches to the 10th instant.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov,	Rs.	197
Do. fine	Dec.	"	195
Do. fine	Jan.	"	194
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	212
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	217
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	197
M G K A K fine	"	"	207
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	178
M G Broach good	March	"	237

EXCHANGE—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	...	1s. 4d. to 1-4 1/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3	Months'	Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do.	6	do.	do.	...	1s. 4 3/8d.
French Francs	3	do.	do.	...	170 1-4
Marks	3	do.	do.	...	139 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	...	154 1/2
Shanghai	30	do.	do.	...	213 1/2
Japan	30	do.	do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	96·15
1st Settlement. 31st August ...	96·14

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 9th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	5,000 "

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·40	5·33	5·31
—4	+4	—4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·31	5·31	5·33
—4	+4	—3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·35	5·37	5·38
—3	+3	—3

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 3rd Aug. 1906, as compared with the statement of 10th Aug. 1906:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 3. Rs.	Aug. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	1,85,03,280	1,09,45,010
Public Deposits at Branches	50,40,042	50,65,014
Other Deposits	6,75,81,914	6,97,84,275
Post Bills	9,860	9,860
Sundries	16,19,120	17,59,138
Rs..	11,19,54,216	10,67,63,297
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,14,56,672	1,23,13,653
Other authorised Securities	34,19,755	34,14,555
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,25,23,915	1,30,75,057
Loans do. do. do.	2,22,08,595	2,35,84,719
Bills discounted and purchased	1,92,46,229	2,03,61,075
Dead Stock	3,34,755	3,34,995
Stamps and Stationery	3,519	3,409
Balances with other Banks	10,91,935	11,69,906
Sundries	1,05,693	85,337
Cash	4,15,63,148	3,24,20,681
	11,19,54,216	10,67,63,297

THE "INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL."

We quote the following from the current issue of the *Indian Trade Journal*:—

Reports from Birjand state that there were very few caravans, coming in there, to the middle of June, from Meshed with Russian goods. Russian sugar and matches were then unobtainable in the Birjand Bazar and were being supplanted by sulphur matches (Rupee brand), and Marseilles or Indian sugar from Bandar Abbas.

Nepal is the only country from which India imports any jute. In 1905-06 the quantity rose to 230,214 cwts from 150,173 cwts. the year previous, or an increase of 57 per cent, while the value more than doubled having increased from Rs. 901 lakhs in 1904-05 to Rs. 21-4 lakhs in 1905-06. The average value of raw jute imported from Nepal was Rs. 9 per cwt in 1905 06 compared with an average price of Rs 6 per owt. in the previous year.

According to the *Manufacture's Record* (Baltimore), the experiments in which experts in the United States have for some time past been engaged with a view to the manufacture of paper from cattonstalks have resulted successfully and establishments will be erected in some of the cotton-growing districts for utilising this by-product. All grades of paper, of strong texture and softish finish, can, it is said, be manufactured from the cotton-stalks. It is considered that with the removal of the cottonstalks from the fields in the early autumn the devastating influence of the boll weevil will be reduced to a minimum.

The total value of the trade of Koweit for the year 1905-06 amounted to Rs. 50,73,251, showing an increase of Rs. 35,65,894 over the figures of the previous year. The increase was due more to the securing of accurate statistics of the imports by country sailing boats, which amounted in value to Rs. 20,00,000 and which practically did not appear in the previous year's returns, then to any real growth in trade. The total value of Imports amounted to Rs. 48,18,929 and that of exports Rs. 11,54,322, showing the former were about four times as great as the latter.

India spends over six lakhs yearly in the importation of glass bottles. She does little, almost nothing, towards filling her own wants in this direction. Glass factories, have it is true, been established at various times in various parts of the country, but they have nearly all failed. There is to-day only one glass factory important enough to be included in the statistical returns, only one factory, that is, where more than 50 hands find continuous daily employment. This is situate a few miles from Dehra Dun, in the United Provinces at the foot of the mountain road leading upto the sanitarium of Moussoorie. Neither this factory nor any other of the very small glass factories, some five of which exist in Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab, furnishes any report of outturn, and it is impossible to arrive at a reliable estimate of the quantity or value of the bottles manufactured in India. The reason why the various attempts to establish bottle-making in India have failed is to be found in the difficultieis that attend the supply of labour. Local labour is, in the main, insufficient in quantity and unsuitable in quality. In this trade highly skilled labour is required. It cannot be procured out here. The imported labour has proved too expensive and too little to be relied upon. The competition of the cheap imported bottle has made the entertainment of dear imported labour impossible.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co's Yarn Market report dated Hongkong, July 27 says:—In one of our previously circulars we had given expression to an optimistic view of our yarn market, which unfortunately proved premature at the time, but on the principle of action and reaction, we are to-day again in a position to report recurring signs of the same optimism and the long continued depression and stagnation have given place to liveliness and activity, and it is with feelings of genuine pleasure and relief that we have to put on record a revival all along the line, be it Bombay or Hongkong or Shanghai. Bombay is favoured with a timely monsoon and is again brisk and a good business is reported on the strength of encouraging news from Hongkong where the market during the first part of the fortnight under review ruled steady as last mail's prices. Importers freely met purchasers and put through a very considerable lot both for spot and forward deliveries. Confidence having been restored, operators again came forward and made purchases at current rates in the hope of profiting themselves when prices improved, or of making an average on their previous high priced settlements. Inspired by the wise saying—Once bitten twice shy,—Compradores are quite wary as to the Chinese Hongs they deal with and they keep aloof from doubtful operators. During the close of the fortnight an improvement of dollars one to two per bale is noticeable in the best and selected threads.

Shanghai, too, has the same rosy picture to present. There the past fortnight has been marked by a large volume of business, larger than Hongkong in quantity, though lower than Hongkong in prices, but clearances are brisk.

Merchants are still sceptical as to what extent credence should be placed on the recent Japanese announcement to foreign trade from the first of September next. Japanese dealings in Newchwang and Dalny are still fresh in the minds of foreign merchants. Until now Japanese merchants have been accorded good footing in Manchuria, and their prior settlement will be to no small detriment of the other foreign merchants. All the same, if once Manchuria is opened on equal footing to all, then will be greater and wider field of business and sufficient scope for all. This is no doubt very happy news for dealers in yarn, for it will in time to come naturally relieve local holders of their heavy stock and signs of such improvement are perceptible from now.

No. 20s.—A good business reported in this count at an advance of dol. 1 per bale.

No. 16s.—A satisfactory business done in this count at last mail's prices.

No. 12s.—Prices show an improvement of a dollar, with a good business passing.

No. 10s.—The extreme low rates induced business. Prices show an improvement of from dol 1 to dols 2 per bale on last rates.

No. 8s.—Only two selected threads changed hands at current rates.

No. 6s.—No business reported.

The market firm and steady.

Sales during the past fortnight—100 bales of No. 8s.; 4,830 bales of No. 10s.; 1,240 bales of No. 12s.; 1735 bales of No. 16s. and 3,100 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 9,975 bales.

It is also reported that about 3,000 bales have been contracted for forward deliveries in addition to the abovementioned sales.

Arrivals—Per Steamers Kumsang and Kutsang (from Calcutta), and Austria, Kagoshima Maru and Moldavia (from Bombay) of about 12,500 bales for this port and about 9,500 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments.—To Shanghai and Northern Ports about 7,500 bales.

Unsold Stock.—About 75,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 60,000 bales.

Cotton.—Sales are reported of about 350 bales at $23 to $25 per picul.

Local Yarn.—Sales, about 550 bales of No. 10s., at $90 to $96.

Japanese YarFs.—Sales about 600 bales of No. 20s. at $128 to $138.

Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India	T. T.	at Rs. 158 per cent.
"	Demand	" " 158¼ "
London	T. T.	" Sh. 2.1 5/16d.= $
"	Demand	" " 2.1⅜d.= $
Shanghai	...	" Tls. 72½=$100.
Sliver	...	" 30 1/16d. per oz.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol, Grease, in stock at Paris India

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLASCHECK—August 4, at Natniagalli, the wife of A. D. Blascheck, Forest Service, of a daughter.

FELLOWES—August 2, at Tien Tsin, North China, the wife of Captain H. Le M. Fellowes, 47th Sikhs, of a son.

GOTT—August 1, at Quetta, the wife of Colonel Gott, 37th Lancers, of a son.

WAREHAM—August 10, at Tundla, the wife of T. G. Wareham, G. R. Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FELLOWES—August 3, at Tien Tsin, North China, Alice Harriette, the beloved wife of Captain H. Le M. Fellowes, 47th Sikhs.

KEMP'S

NEW REMEDIES.

KEMP'S ONE DAY COLD CURE A speedy cure for colds, influenza, &c. As. 12

KEMP'S VOXINOIDS. Menthol, Eucalyptus Black Currant, &c. For the Throat and Chest. As. 12.

KEMP'S LAXATONES. Vegetable ingredients only. For constipation, inactive liver, stomach disorders, &c. As. 12.

KEMP'S ANTI-DOLOR. A true Pain Killer As. 6, As. 12 and Rs. 1-8.

KEMP'S ASTHMATONES. For Asthma and other bronchial affections. Rs, 1-8.

KEMP'S CLOVERINE. Red Clover Compound with Iodide of Potassium. A Blood Purifier and alterative for Boils, Scrofula, &c. Rs. 1-4.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 7-27m., 6-4a. Low water, 0-5m., 1-0a.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—Prince's Dock.—Captain C.L. Daniel and officers of the R. M. S. "Delta" will give a Concert in the Institute on Wednesday, 15th August 1906, commencing at 8-30 p. m. Admission Free. Collection in aid of the Institute funds.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—Mr. Mahomed Husen Haveliwala, Barrister-at-Law, has made the usual declaration before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, in the High Court, and has been only enrolled a member of the Bombay Bar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., on Thursday the 16th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m. the same day. Parcel mail for French-China and Netherlands India closes at the General Post Office at 8-30 a. m, also on the 16th instant.

THE SHAH'S BIRTHDAY.—Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia, gave a Breakfast Party at Walkeshwar last Sunday, in honour of the Anniversary of H. I. M. the Shah's Birthday. Covers were laid for over sixty guests. The Persian Consul proposed the toasts of the King-Emperor and the Shah's health. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadoor responded on behalf of the guests. Among those present were:—Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Aga Koochik Shah, Aga A. S. Shah, The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Ameer-ed-Deen Tyabji, Suleiman Abdul Wahed, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Hamid Abdul Ali, Jaffer Rahimtoola, Kazee Kabir-ed-Deen, Aga Mirza Mohomed Shirazee, Ameen-ut-Tujjar, Midhat-ed-Dowlah, the High Priest of the Persians, Dayi-el-Islam, Haji Mohomed Hassan Nemazee, Aga Mohomed Husein Dehdasu, Aga Mohomed Taki Afsbar, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed Khan and others.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—Rama Jotti, hack victoria driver, No. 642, was driving his victoria along the Parel Road to go to the Victoria Cross Road Stand yesterday, when a Mahomedan woman, named Chotoobai, aged 65 years, who was crossing the road ran into the conveyance. The right splash board of the carriage caught her and knocked her down, causing her a simple fracture of the lower jaw which injury was attended to at the J. J. Hospital.—Victoria No. 412, driven by Amberaj Raznooth, while going to the Mahalaxmi Railway Station ran over a "dhobi" woman, named Mariam, aged 60 years, who was at the time lying asleep on the road. The carriage passed over her left shoulder and chest. On being removed to the J. J. Hospital, it was learnt that she had sustained a fractured collar-bone and several bruises about the face. After receiving treatment at the Hospital she went home.

THE LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations,etc.,for the months of May,June and July 1906:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Rs. 15 on behalf of the National Indian Association; a Sympathiser, Rs. 50; Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas, Rs. 10 for fruit; Fort Charitable Gentlemen, Mr. Purshotum Dayal Narsi and Khadak Bazaar grain merchants, fruit and sweets; Messrs. Balaram Ganputrao, Ghela Assaria and Nugindas Gungadas, fruit; and a Charitable Gentleman, Gowalia Tank, Girgaum, and Modikhana grain merchants and Messrs. Kalidas Waghji, Maneklal Bapuji, Anandji Jutha, Baboo Batta, Jamnadas Shobbaram, Mulji Khimji, Manekji Merwanji, Jivraj Devoo, Virji Ratonshi, Jetha Dharshi, Velji Ganshi, Virji Danji, Poonshi Ladha, Harjivan Walji, Sunderdas Narandas, Meghji Deraj and Chatrabhuj Nathoo, sweet-meats.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE, AND SOCIAL.—A most enjoyable evening, writes a correspondent, was spent on Friday in the prettily decorated club rooms of the St. Mary's Ex-Students Union, which was packed, members having to stand. Mr. Margini gave an extremely interesting lecture, the subject being "A tour round the world in the early eighties." He was kindly assisted by Mr.Soundy who exposed the views by means of his powerful Lantern. Mr. Margini himself took the beautiful photographs, from which the slides were made. Before adjourning for a social there were two songs, "In old Madrid" sung by Mr. R. Hogan and "Love's old sweet Song" sung by Mr. Hart illustrated, the subject of each verse being exposed by views, which were quite a novelty.—After an interval the social opened with a pianoforte solo, well executed by Miss De-Costa, followed by a trio for Mandalines and Guitar, very capably performed by the Messrs. Selentos and Martinelli. Then came Mr. R. Hogan who contributed two songs: "The song of the Thrush" and "The song that will live for ever." He possesses a pleasant and cultivated voice and has learned, what too many singers neglect, to say his words distinctly. "Island of Dreams" was charmingly sung by Mrs. Veevers, who was followed by Miss Wiseman who sang "Sing me to sleep." Her sweet voice merited the hearty applause she received. Mr. Byrne then delighted the audience with a "Battle axe Display" which was very effective. A Banjo Trio by Messrs. Hartles, Edwards and DeCosta was warmly encored and deservedly so. Mr. Flyun made a favourable impression with his comic song "My inquisitive Kiddie," eliciting roars of laughter. Needless to say he had perforce to reappear. A pretty song "Flight of Ages" was then sweetly sung by Miss Lazelle. Mrs. Byrne was enthusiastically welcomed and her coon song "Honey ho" brought down the house. For an encore she replied with an old favourite of hers "Susie, Susie," in excellent style. A good pianist was formed in Miss De Costa who played all the accompaniments to perfection. Altogether the Entertainment Committee with their energetic Secretary,are to be congratulated on presenting to an appreciative gathering an excellent evening's entertainment.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

SPORTING NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ST. LEGER.

Favourite Horse Suffering from Abscess.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Keystone II, who is first favourite for the St. Leger, has an abscess in her mouth and cannot be bridled; otherwise she is well, so if the abscess is not aggravated there is plenty of time for her to prepare for Doncaster.

CRICKET.

FRIENDS UNION C. C. vs GAWD SARASWAT C. C.

A whole day match was played between these two Clubs on the Marine ground on Sunday, and resulted in an easy win for the Saraswat by 47 runs. Messrs. Prabhakar and Thaker for the Friends Union played remarkably well, scoring 15 and 12 respectively, while Messrs. M. Damodar, Prabhavalkar and V. P. Pai with 45 (Retired), 17 and 10 respectively to their credit, gave a decive victory to the Saraswats. Mr. Motiram for the Saraswats bowled remarkably well, capturing 9 wickets for 27 runs, while Mr. Shivram, for the losing side, secured 5 wickets for 37. The following are the full scores:—

FRIENDS UNION. C. C.

S A Shete, c and b Motiram	0
D A Shete, c Nerurkar, b Motiram	4
Shivram, b Motiram	8
Thakur, b Motiram	12
Prabhakar, c M Damodar, b Motiram	15
W G Shete, l-b-w Motiram	2
Dandekar, b Motiram	3
Bhatavadekar, b Motiram	7
W B Talpade, b Hegde	6
Gunjikar, not out	0
Desai, b Motiram	0
Extras	6
Total	63

GAWD SARASWAT C. C.

V S Ranguckar, b Shivram	0
G B Hegde b Bhatavdekar	2
B M Dalvi, b Shivaram	0
J N Dewoolkar, b Bhatavdekar	9
S D Prabhavalkar b Shivram	17
M Damodar, (Retired)	45
V D Pai, c Thakur, b Shete	10
Kaikini, run out	1
D V Sakhardande, b Shivram	3
Nerurkar, b Shivram	2
Motiram, not out	6
Extras	15
Total	110

THE DAIVAIDNYA C. C. vs. JOLLY C. C.

The match was played on the Esplanade Ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Daivaidnya's for 16 runs. Scores:—

DAIVAIDNYA CRICKET CLUB.

W B Aryamane, hurt	2
D S Donwalker, b Desai	14
A B Diveker, b Mehta	1
W B Mirker, b Desai	1
G N Kshirsagar, b Mehta	4
R S Pitale, b Mehta	4
Y Mahajin, not out	19
R S Chonker, b Desai	2
Vedak, b Desai	2
M S Vagal, b Desai	0
Mankame, b Desai	4
Extras	1
Total	54

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

M Gordon, b Mirker	5
Shroff, run out Kshirsagar	0
M K Desai, b Kshirsagar	8
Reshinwala, b Mirker	1
Mehta, b Mirker	0
A G Merchant, b Kshirsagar	10
D B Vora, b Kshirsagar	3
M K Parukh, b Kshirsagar	0
Mankame, b Kshirsagar	6
Trivedi, b Mirker	1
Shroff, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	38

Elphinstonians vs. Poona Volunteers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

In the Cricket Match Elphinstonians against Poona Volunteers, the former collapsed in both innings, having scored 21 in the first and 30 in the second against Volunteers' 84 in the first and 60 in the second.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. TELEGU C. C.

POONA AUGUST 13.

A match was played to-day between the Poona Gymkhana and the Telegue Cricket Club.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr J Airy, b Ernay	9
Mr F K Lucas, b Bandoo	73
Mr E J Headlam, b Ernay	2
Mr W F Ferguson, b Bandoo	4
Corporal Rutter, not out	117
Mr C D Shearmore, run out	8
Mr R Wilson, not out	0
Mr J S Graham SandemanNangin and Wright, did not bat	
Extras	2
Total	215

TELEGU C C

Nurboo (gun), c Rutter, b Airy	4
Purandhare, c Rutter, b Airy	6
Hammantrao, b Airy	1
Narsoo (Sen), not out	42
Murray, b Wright	20
Bandoo, c Nangin, b Wright	20
Bar-gi, b Airy	1
K Errecpha, b Airy	0
B Erreckeha, c Headlam, b Wright	1
Mudlama, l-b-w-b Airy	8
Ramana, not out	10
Extras	15
Total	112

PRESIDENCY-PARSEE MATCH.

Some of the Players.

POONA, AUGUST 13.

Major Deans and Captain Wigram of Deolali have both promised definitely to play for the Presidency against the Parsee. Hoare from Indore is a very doubtful player.

POONA RACES.

Entries for Next Saturday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

The following are the entries for fourth extra meeting:—

TALLYHO PLATE, one and quarter miles over six flights of hurdles:—Last Post, White Heather, Memoachim, Corrie Roy, and Free Lance.

OLD STAND PLATE, one mile.—Resident, Samrock, Shot Over, Lord Boyne, Trenayr, Clynder, Gambara, Killua Insurrection, Testwood Killeevan, Sainte Marquise, Applause, Dirty Boy, Our State, Primerole, Tubal Cain and Balayeuse.

PONY PLATE, six furlongs.—Verbala, Mandeville Tete-a-tete, Judy, Indabba, Russely Rose, Come Back, Filbert, Matalgia, and Gunmetal.

LANOWLI PLATE, one mile.—Young Cardigan, Skylark, Bendigo, Kummar, Ajax, Panala II, Precious, Tachreet, Bandit II, Sohiel, Young Kaiser, Mooreed, Laffy, Eed, Nainava, Bay Meddleton, Grey Fox, Obara, Sweet William.

MIDGET HANDICAP, six furlongs.—Zurriff, White Face, Oriental, Panala II, Young Gazelle, Rose Mint, Hermit, Whirlwind, Late Thunderstorm, Caravan, Darby, Muzeade, Settler,Napoleon, Grey Fox, Bay Middleton, My Mistake and Dilerjung.

ARAB WELTER PLATE, five furlongs.—Pasha Little Gallant, Little Redrat, Lomond, Tigris Hopeful, Breakaway, Obara, Diler Jung, Mishall, Kashmir, Macduff and Milo.

CONSOLATION PLATE, five furlongs.—Sabah, Mariner, Retreat, Cardiff, Chotee Begum, Grey Falcon, Burhan, Wadi, Durvan, Sahoon, Investor, Sherali, Royal Red, Gancho, Advocate-General, Colonel, Shabib, Donlatyar, Canter, Nowar Weddler, Ireland, Nooman, Silver Stream, Breachloader, Adham, Andry, Kashmir, Rool and Nagashi, If necessary after declaration of forfeits on Thursday this race will be divided.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

A Merry Hunt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

A small field met the Master at the 6th milestone on the Nagar Road on Sunday. The counter-attraction of a dance having proved too much for some sportsmen, a few fields of bajri were drawn blank and then the hounds hit off a cold drag. They worked on most perseveringly, now hunting and now holding on until we reached a bajri field, where the jack had evidently dwelt for a short time. The hounds were then quickly away on a much improved sent. Shortly after this, it was discovered that two jacks were on foot and the hounds finally marked both of them to ground on the Waghoti Hill. After the hounds had been got out of the earth and before the field had moved off, the jack appeared and made off over the Hill. The hounds were then taken round, and after some delay picked up the line, which they hunted down to the Indriani River, where the scent failed owing to the hot sun. On the way back towards the road a fox was viewed, and we had a short but merry little hunt until we got into very high crops where the fox was left. The Master then drew a covert on the east side of the road near the seventh mile-stone, which proved to have held a jack who had stopped in the crops a little further on. Here the hounds got on terms with him and we were treated to a very pretty hunting run down to the banks of the river. The hounds were all round the jack in the edge of a well, so that he had to take the only way of escape left him and jumped clean into the well. He was rescued from a watery grave and carried for some distance by Mr. Gordon, and the hounds soon had the blood which they had richly earned. Considering the very adverse conditions of the dry ground and the bright sun, the Master is to be greatly congratulated on the way he brought this jack to book. It was a day which must have tried all his knowledge and experience, and in some way the best exhibition of hound work we have had this season.

GOLF AT MADRAS.

Competition for the Guindy Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

On Saturday the Semi-finals for the Guindy Cup in the 2nd round were played at Guindy under conditions on the whole favourable and there was some good play. Annan, who received 3 strokes from Morrison, found his oponent somewhat below his usual form and won easily by 4 and 3. Bewes beat Robinson, from whom he received 1 stroke by 1 hole, after being one down with three to play.

The final next Saturday will be fought out by Mr. Annan and Mr. Bewes. Both have some handicap and an interesting match is expected.

THE FORTHCOMING POONA REGATTAS.

Change in the Madras Crew.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

Mr. E. C. H. Bird having had an attack of fever several changes have been necessitated in the crew training to meet the Poona four on the 23rd instant. Mr. C. R. Watkins is now the rowing stroke; Mr. G. G. Armstrong 3; Mr. J. B. Cunliffe 2; and Mr. A. H. Steele bow.

AGA KHAN'S MOTOR-CAR COMPETITION.

Date of First Entries Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

The closing date for the first entries of the Aga Khan Motor Competition has been extended to Tuesday, the 21st of August. Rs. 35 per car has been as entrance fee, the Government having sanctioned the holding of the competition on the following conditions which are to be rigidly enforced:—"That the responsibility for the payment of compensation for any damage or injury done to any person or property shall be accepted by the owner of the car causing damage to any car, or causing serious injury to any porson at any stage of the finals shall be absolutely disqualified from taking any further part in the Competition. That the speed of Motor cars, while running into and out of Poona should be reduced to nine miles an hour.

A RECORD RUN.

POONA, AUGUST 13.

A record run was made to-day by the 24 h.-p. 4 cylinder Wolsely with shooting brake, belonging to the Maharajah of Gwalior. The car was driven by Lieutenant Jenkins R. G. A. and did a non stop run from Bombay to Poona in three hours ten minutes on 6 12 gallons of petrol. Captain Haymes, S. R. Lalkaka, and P. Taylor came up with him. Lieutenant Jenkins is driving this car for the Maharaiah of Scindia in the forthcoming Aga Khan trials.

SPORT AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUGUST 13.

Last week end found Nasik very crowded with visitors, there being a team of cricketers here from Aurungabad and a large contingent of golfers up from Bombay for the Saturday holiday. The Club and the Traveller's Bungalow were both full. Two or three late arrivers at the club on Friday night are said to have had to sleep on the dining-room floor. Half an inch of rain fell on Friday afternoon and put a stop for two or three hours to the Cricket Match which had begun in the morning. The plan of the two cricket teams was fairly equals and the match ended in a draw. The batting of the visitors on Saturday was distinctly better than it was on Friday. The score.

AURUNGABAD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr E W C Bradfield, b Thubron	26	c Ricketts, b Thubron	71
Mr Rahim beg, c and b Mackay	5	c Williams, b Mackay	3
Mr E H Hudson, b Thubron	6	b Pandu	34
Capt Tregear, c Mackay, b Thubron	25	c Mackay, b Lazarus	1
Mr G C Raymond, b Mackay	4	c Lazarus, b Thubron	1
Mr B H Hall, b Thubron	9	b Pandu	8
Mr Mahomed, Yusuf, run out	4	b Lazarus	8
Hav Abdul Khadar, c Mackay, b Thubron	0	b Lazarus	15
Mr G D Wright, c and b Thubron	11	not out	20
Mr R H Patterson, c Anderson, b Thubron	15	c Thubron, b Pandu	0
Mr Kanikam, not out	2	c Mackay, b Lazarus	2
Extras	6	Extras	15
Total	113	Total	178

NASIK.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr C B Pooley, b Kanikam	24	c and b Karimkam	21
Mr Lazarus, run out	0	c Patterson, b Rahim Beg	13
Mr J B S Thubron, l-b-w b Abdul Khader	35	run out	32
Major Rickets, c Wright, b Kanikam	23	c Rahim Beg, b Karimkam	0
Mr T S Greenaway, c Rahim b Kanikham	10	not out	1
Mr L S Osmaston, c Wright, b Rahim Beg	10	not out	4
Mr J K Williams, b Abdul Khader	12	b Kanikam	2
Mr H O H Shoubridge, c Bradfield, b Kanikam	1	Did not bat	
Mr F Anderson, st Bradfield, b Tregear	2		
Mr Pandu, run out	0		
Mr J M Mackay, not out	6		
Extras	10	Extras	0
Total	133	Total	73

On Saturday afternoon (11th) there was a Golf Competition for the Monthly Medal. As the Nasik men were all engaged at Cricket and as many of the Bombay Members preferred a foursome, there were not many entries for the event. The following were some of the scores put in—

Mr Brand	— 10	93	=	83
Mr Muir	— 2	93	=	91
Mr McKenzie	— 10	101	=	91
Mr Busch	— 10	107	=	97
Mr Orr	— 12	112	=	100
Mr Marsland	— 15	125	=	110

In this event the "greens" were used for the first time instead of the "brown."

POONA JUNIOR POLO.

Opening Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

Poona Junior Polo Tournament opened this afternoon in clear and somewhat windy weather. There was a very large gathering of spectators and towards the close of the afternoon H. E. Lord Lamington arrived and saw the best part of the second game. The ground is in excellent order and the ball travelled freely over it.

The first game was between the Royal Engineers represented by Captains Greenstreet, Skipwith, Major Leslie and Mr. Powell (back), and the Poona Horse represented by Messrs. Alderson Norbury, Captain Cooper and Mr. Lucas (back). The Umpires were Major Shearman and Captain Henderson. This game, though lively at intervals, was slow and for prolonged periods was confined to the Sappers' half of the ground. There was not much to choose between the two teams in their mounts and for individual play. But the strength of the Poona Horse lay in their good combination. The Sappers often got good openings, but failed to profit by these from lack of backing up. The Poona Horse on the other hand played a good game and supported each other. If one missed his shot or was ridden off there was another handy to take his place and thus they profited by every advantage that came in their way and at the conclusion of the game they came out victors by seven goals, three subsidiaries to Sappers' one goal, two subsidiaries.

The second game was between the 29th Lancers represented by Mr. Hemans Captain Birch, Mr. Willis and Captain Harbord (back), the and 33rd Cavalry, represented by Messrs Ferres, Kenworthy Major Wogan-Browne and Captain Anderson (back.) The Umpires were Captains Davie and Hewett. The wind had subsided and the two teams started the game under excellent conditions. Though in the first two chukkers the Cavalry played up splendidly, Kenworthy doing splendid work in front. At the close of the second chukker the score stood Cavalry three goals to Lancers one subsidiary. Thereafter, though the game continued hotly contested and was fast all through, the fortunes of the Lancers seemed to decline, for not only could they not make headway but they were repeatedly penalized and the free shots awarded to their opponents helped to put their score ahead. The public interest in the game never flagged from first to last. Up to within a few minutes of the conclusion of the game, the goal score was fairly level, but just towards the end of last chukker the Lancers got two goals in rapid succession and won by five goals two subsidiaries to three goals, one subsidiary.

The following are details of the games:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS vs. POONA HORSE.

FIRST CHUKKER:—For a prolonged space of time the Poona Horse were on an attack on the Sappers who were doing their best to save their flags till a penalty was given against the Sappers, and out of the free hit the Poona Horse hit a goal. On a change of sides the Poona Horse were again press ing in Sappers' end till the call of time. Score: sappers one goal.

SECOND CHUKKER:—Soon after play opened the Sappers broke through the Poona Horse ranks and had a clear run to near the flags, where after a slight check they renewed the attack and hit a subsidiary. Play continued in the Poona Horse ground for a brief space; then the latter forced the ball along to the opposite end and soon scored a goal. On resumption of play the ball was at once taken to the Sappers' end whence it was brought out to midfield, but quickly taken back and a subsidiary scored. Play continued in midground till the Poona Horse by a fine run and good backing got a goal. Score: Poona Horse, three goals, one subsidiary to Sappers' one subsidiary,

THIRD CHUKKER—Even play about midfield was seen for a couple of minutes till the ball went out at the side. Play shortly was diverted to the corner of Sappers' ground whence the Poona Horse by a long shot hit one of the goal posts and the ball rebounded back and a hot melee in front of the flags ensued till the Sappers finally hit the ball into midfield where it went out at the side. Score unchanged.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—On renewal of play Cooper got a clear run, but the ball went wide of the flags and on being hit in, the Cavalry intercepted the ball and sent it out between the flags, Play for a brief space was of a neutral character till the Poona Horse again got on and, thwarting their opponents, had a successful shot at the flags. Play in both ends followed till the Poona Horse forcing the ball along by a final long shot scored a minor point. Score: Poona Horse five goals, two subsidiaries to one subsidiary.

FIFTH CHUKKER.—The Poona Horse again confined play to the Sappers' half of ground and soon scored a goal and from the throw in they at once got on and by a clear run sent the ball between the flags. The Sappers now made a stand and carried the ball to the opposite end whence it was soon brought back and the Poona Horse again had a shot at the flags which elicited a minor score. The Sappers again forced the ball out of their ground and by well supported play attacked the Poona Horse flags and hit a goal amid cheers. On a change of sides, the Sappers continued on their attack and had another shot at the flags, but the ball went out wide. Score: Poona Horse, seven goals three subsidiaries to one goal one subsidiary.

SIXTH CHUKKER.—As soon as play opened, the Sappers sent a hit in and scored a subsidiary. When play continued about mid-field a foul was given against the Poona Horse and the Sappers had a free shot, but nothing came of it. Though play continued in the Poona Horse ground till this latter forced it away to the other end where it went out wide. Play was in the Poona Horse ground when this final time was called. Poona Horse won. Score;—

Poona Horse	7 goals,	3 subsidiaries
Royal Engineers	1 goal,	2 do.

29TH LANCERS vs. 33RD CAVALRY.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The Lancers got possession of the ball from the start, but Wogan-Browne soon deprived them of the ball and running it to the opposite end, Kenworthy by a long shot hit the goal. Play again continued in the Lancers' ground where the Cavalry made a bad shot at the flags, but soon after from the midground Kenworthy got on and against a stout opposition hit a goal. When play was in midfield a foul was given against the Cavalry but the Lancers failed to profit by the free shot allowed them. The ball was confined to the Cavalry end till another raid by the Lancers resulted in a minor signal. Score: 13th Cavalry two goals to one subsidiary.

SECOND CHUKKER:—Very fast play up and down the ground was exhibited for a prolonged space till Wogan-Browne, getting clear of a opening sent the ball between the Lancers' flags. Play was in the Cavalry ground when a foul was given against the Cavalry and the Lancershad a free hit, but the ball was met and brought out to the Lancers' end and soon went out at the side. Score: Cavalry three goals to one subsidiary.

THIRD CHUKKER:—On play being resumed the Lancers got on and pressed in the Cavalry end and soon Harbord by a long shot hit a goal. On change of sides the Lancers continued their successful carer and added a minor point to the score. The Cavalry hitting in, Kenworthy had a clear run, but missing in midground there was a check for a space till Wogan-Browne took the ball on. Then, when the ball lay dead in front of the flags, it was missed by two of the Lancers. Wogan-Browne getting up again hit it against the post and the ball rolled out on the wrong side and a subsidiary was scored. The Lancers hitting in ran the ball to the opposite end against a stout opposition and out of the melee in front of the flags hit a goal. Play up and down the ground continued till offside was given against the Cavalry who had to hit out from behind their line and the ball was brought to midfield whence the Lancers had a run to the flags where there was a melee and a foul was given against the Cavalry. The Lancers had thus a free hit which again resulted in a melee in front of the flags and the ball twice hit the flagpost ere it went out wide. Score, Cavalry: three goal, one subsidiary to two goals, two subsidiaries.

FOURTH CHUKKER:—Play was determined to and continued in midground till a foul was given against the Cavalry and the Lancers getting a free shot hit a goal. There was some desultory play all about midground till the Lancers again got a run and the Cavalry in saving their scores hit behind their line. The Cavalry all had go behind and hit in. Play continued all about the Lancers' ground till the ball went out at he side. Score. Cavalry three goals, one subsidiary to three goals, two subsidiaries.

FIFTH CHUKKER there was up and down play for a space than the Lancers ran the ball to the Cavalry end and by a well directed shot hit a goal. From the throw in the Lancers ran the ball to the flags and hit a goal. Fast up and down play soon after was brought to a close, leaving the 29th Lancers winners by five goals and two subsidiaries Score:—

29th Lancers	5 goals,	2 subsidiaries
33rd Cavalry	3 goals,	1 subsidiary.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken the Paris India workshops

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP AT GOODWOOD.

The Chesterfield Cup of £400, a handicap 1¼ miles.

LONDON, Friday, 3rd August 1906.

Mr W Bass's ch f Gold Riach, by Bend Or—Wasp, 3yrs ... O'Madden	1
Mrs H V Jackson's b c Velocity, by Speed—Ballast, 4yrs	2
Lord Derby's br h Chaucer, by St Simon—Canterbury Pilgrim, 6yrs	3
Capt J Orr Ewing's br or b c Song Thrush, by Misselthrush—Irish Air, 4yrs	0
Duke of Devonshire's b f Full Cry, by Flying Fox—Lady Villikins 4yrs	0
Mr J H A Marshall's b h St Day, by St Serf—Corday, 5yrs	0
Lord Rosebery's b f Amitie, by Chalereux—Largesse, 4yrs	0
Hon A A Apcar's ch h Great Scot, by Lochiel—Highland Mary, aged	0

(Winner trained by A. Taylor.)

BETTING:	2 to 1	against	Velocity
	9 to 2	"	Gold Riach
	5 to 1	"	Full Cry
	8 to 1	"	Chaucer, St Day and Song Thrush
	12 to 1	"	Amitie
	50 to 1	"	Great Scot

Won by three-quarters of a length; a head between second and third. Great Scot, who was ridden by Dillon, ran badly and finished last. He is entered the Ebor Handicap and Cesarewitch, but not in the Cambridgeshire.—*Asian.*

TO THOSE RESPONSIBLE.

The dingy, dirty, dust-cart,
You everywhere will meet.
You'll find it on Cumballa Hill,
You'll find it in a street.
That's adjacent to the High Court,
You'll find it on the Hill,
You'll find it on the Bunder,
And you'll keep on finding; 'till
You manage to return a
Municipality,
With notions too æsthetic
For such bare reality.

Where'er you find the dust-cart
I should not be surprised,
Just look again and you will see—
A tank that's galvanised.
It's galvanised and painted red,
Poised on a wooden frame.
It spoils 'most every landscape.—
Now who on earth's to blame?
That sights like these, our City fair
Should metamorphosise,
Pray give us sanitation, that's
Less trying to the eyes.

N

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Kilbrennan, Captain J. K. Wilson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Williams Stores, 2324 tons, Captain H. F. Hill, Sailed yesterdy for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamers Waroonga 1608 tons, Captain F. Chappell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Assist Surgeon C. W. T. Montgomery, Mr. H. S. Jooma and deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
H I M S Investigator	Comdr T Heming	Survey S
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M Minto	Comdr Hand	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin		R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—AUGUST 13.

Ahmadi	1640	Brook's		B & P S N Co
Africa	1382	Butler	N F	M M & Co
Bancoora	2198	Ross		M M & Co
Bengal	2751	Dunckley		E Tajbhoy
Coromandel	2783	Holloway		E Tajbhoy
Chusan	2852	Minchel		E Tajbhoy
Dumra	762	Moxon		M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Henderson		M M & Co
Hoseince	995	Pilling		Bo & P S N Co
Kilbrennan	7604	Wilson		W & A Graham & Co
Linga	510	Rickford		M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Cole		M M & Co
Madura	1802	MacLean		M M & Co
Mazagon	3280	Hall		P & O Co
Nevasa	1245	Macban		M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Lewellin	Aden 25-8	P & O Co
Rander Renuin	1329	Carter		E Tajbhoy
Satara	3409	Tyrrell		M M & Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison		E Tajbhoy
Tientsin	2555	Andrews		P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agens.
C&R	Urlana	3384	Butler		17-8	M M & Co
D&E	Patiala	1929	Maclean	Z'bar	15-8	M M & Co
F	Devautha	4785	Hide	China	31-8	P & O Co
G	Mozafferi	1384	Malony	R S ports	18-8	B & P S N Co
M	Delta	4743	Dainel	Reparing		P & O Co
N	Queen Christina	2804	Breaks	Baltimore	16-8	R A Willis
O	Cromwell	1977	Scheel	Middlesborough	22-8	R A Willis
P	Reichenfels	2930	Pottlasl	K'chi	15-8	Glade & Co
Q	Kaiser	1319	Hyldtzber	Zanzibar	24-8	A Strandes

P D H W

Indravati	513	Fakeera		14-8	B S N Co
Puri	643	Fakeera	Viziadburg	15-8	B S W Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2	Circassia	4315	Haig	Liverpool	17-8	W & G & Co
4	Foyle	2690	Johnson	Hamburg	15-8	Makintosh&Co
5	Catania	3015	Anaaldo	Genoa	15-8	G Ferrero
6	Ischia	2784	Dolerro	Shangha	17-8	G Ferrero
7	Bombay Maru	3368	Ishikawa	Kobe	18-8	N Y Kaisha
8	Heatheraig	2779	Courtney	Phila'phia	10-9	R Shark Sons
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	18-8	P & O Co
15	Kola	511	Ramage	Busreh	16-8	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Lalpoora s.	Cole	Calcutta, July 13

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Waronga s.	Chappell	Persian Gulf, &c
	William Storrs s.	Hill	Calcutta

The steamer Kilbrennan, Captain Wilson, obtained her clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Devanha, for China, &c
" Kaiser, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S. SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, August 14.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this Tuesday evening, the 14th instant from 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

GRIMAULT'S SKIN SOAP, so justly renowned for its cleansing and curative properties in removing dobie's itch, &c, prevents all skin diseases: it is nice to use, has a most refreshing smell and should always be used in hot countries for washing and shaving.

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RAINS . .

we **ANTICIPATE**

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DURING the

RAINS . .

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DEPT: 4.

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THE COMPANY'S WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere, PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the surviver or survivers.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

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ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

∴ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

THE Russian Government has made another mistake in deciding to prosecute the two hundred Dumaists who signed the Viborg Manifesto. Two hundred and thirteen was the precise number of signatories. All but two of those who made the trip to Viborg affixed their names to the document, which, it is true, cannot be regarded as otherwise than revolutionary. But Government would have been well advised to ignore the thing which was but the outcome of momentary wrath and indignation at what they considered to be unjust treatment. Only Count Heyden and M. Stakovich declined to append their names. So the adoption of the Manifesto was practically resolved upon by unanimous consent and this might not have been the case but that the Governor-General of Finland ordered the immediate closing of the conference and caused greater excitement among the assembly. The Manifesto could scarcely have been more inflammatory than it was, and more Dumaists might have abstained from signing it but for the ill-advised action of the Governor-General. Referring to the dissolution of the Duma and the summoning of a new body in February, the Manifesto sets forth that "Russia must remain without popular representation for seven whole months at a time when the people are standing on the brink of ruin, and industry and commerce are undermined, when the whole country is seething with unrest, and when the Ministry has definitely shown its incapacity to do justice to the popular needs. For seven months the Government will act arbitrarily, and will fight against the popular movement in order to obtain a pliable and subservient Duma. Should it succeed, however, in completely suppressing the popular movement, the Government will convoke no Duma at all." There is absolutely no justification for these assertions. The Government will convoke a Duma unless the country has drifted into such a state of revolution that such a step would be impracticable.

But the second part of the Manifesto was more virulent than the first. Citizens, it exclaimed: "stand up for the trampled-on rights of popular representation, and for the Imperial Duma. Russia must not remain a day without popular representation. You possess the means of acquiring it. The Government has, without the assent of the popular representives, no right to collect taxes from the people, nor to summon the people to military service. Therefore, you are, now that the Government has dissolved the Duma, justified in giving neither money nor soldiers. Should the Government, however, contract loans in order to procure funds, such loans will be invalid without the consent of the popular representatives. The Russian people will never acknowledge them, and will not be called upon to pay them. Accordingly, until the popular representatives are summoned, do not give a kopeck to the Throne or a soldier to the army. Be steadfast in your refusal. No power can resist the united and inflexible will of a people. Citizens, in this obligatory and unavoidable struggle, your representatives will be with you." This is a direct incentive to break the law and to defy the authority of the Tsar and his Government. No matter what provocation the ex-Dumaists have received they have put themselves in a false position here. As a result of this Manifesto, it is anticipated that the cantonal assemblies in most provinces will almost certainly cease paying taxes and refuse to give recruits. Direct taxes to the Central Government do not form a very serious item in the peasants' budget, so it is probable that the Zemstvos will be affected more seriously than the Ministry of Finance. In some districts, however, the *Times* correspondent tells us, a refusal to pay taxes to the Central Government has resulted in the cessation of the Zemstvo operations and the closing of the hospitals and schools and here the peasants, recognising the injury they had done to themselves, made special collections for Zemstvo purposes, and it is not unlikely that such differentiation may become general. There cannot be any doubt that the weakness of the Tsar and the incompetence of his advisers has been the cause of much provocation to both the ex-Dumaists and the peasantry. But their advisers should have cautioned prudence and patience, though they cannot be denied the claim to have exercised a wonderful amount of the latter. Still in their own interests further patience was necessary, for the second Duma may, and will probably, be more successful than the first.

M. Stolypin, the new Premier, in an interview on the situation, the other day, observed that at the present moment three policies are open to the Tsar and his advisers—first, reaction; second, impassivity towards the threatened revolution; third, a policy of strong-handed reform. It is the last-mentioned policy, he said, upon which his Majesty had resolved, and upon which they had now entered. The policy of reaction is that which is farthest removed from the Tsar's wishes, "but the revolutionaries must be thwarted before there can be any possibility of deciding on the definitive bases of a stable future. I, personally, place implicit reliance in the innate patriotism and civic sense of the mass of the nation. I believe that the Emperor's appeal to them, backed up by constant evidences of good faith and honest endeavour on the part of his Majesty's representatives, will result in the extinction, or at least the repression, of anarchical forces." The Premier is more sanguine than the impartial observer. He will evidently attach importance to the Manifesto, which Reuter informed us yesterday, has been issued by the moderate Liberals in opposition to the People's Freedom Party. They would establish a Constitutional Monarchy, based upon equal rights for all and the accomplishment of the reforms proclaimed by the Tsar last October. M. Stolypin was aware that the prosecutions now announced were inevitable and yet he laughed at the Manifesto, as a piece of *opera bouffe* not worthy of criticism, and said that no steps would be taken against the signatories unless they attempted to agitate in their own constituencies or elsewhere than Viborg. With regard to the suppression of newspapers and the wholesale arrests of the previous few days, the Premier said in the interview we refer to, "arrests, expulsions, and other administrative measures are indispensable in the present circumstances. There will, no doubt, be a manufactured outcry against them, but during a popular misrule of intimidation and menace it would be impossible to compel witnesses to appear in the regular courts. The suppressed newspapers were purely and simply revolutionary organs, whose appearance would not be countenanced in any country in the world." He is fully persuaded that the interests of the peasants lie near to the Tsar's heart. His Majesty, and those who are most closely in touch with him, he says, admit the justice of many of their claims, and nothing will be left undone to solve the agrarian problem in a spirit of sympathy, generosity, and equity. The Premier believes the peasants will recognise this when the details of the land proposals are fully explained to them, with the aid of local commissions nominated from among those who enjoy the confidence of the peasantry. When the Cabinet is complete it will come forward with an exhaustive programme, covering the land question and other subjects which demand immediate solution. Such promises had been made before and are now made again, but except for the proclamation of the moderate Liberals there is no evidence that they are believed in by any section of the people. Meantime, unfortunately, disturbances increase, outrages are still more common, and the Terrorists gain ground. The outlook daily becomes more gloomy.

THE OLD AND THE NEW NOBILITY. BY the death of the Duke of Rutland, reported in these columns a few days ago, there passed away almost the last representative of an aristocracy of an effete school. The Duke of Rutland, for many years' enjoyed that respect which is the just attribute of extreme old age, but it is certain that he outlived his time, and was none too happy in this age of democracy, when the halo of nobility no longer surrounds the members of his caste. The late Duke had an almost violent antipathy to everything modern. He was of that school that could see nothing good in innovation, but was never blind to the fact that "England is going to the dogs." It is true that a few weeks before his death, he so far unbent as to enter a motor-car, but in doing so he ingenuously admitted that he was breaking a rule he had set up for himself, *i. e.* that he had decided never to ride in an automobile. The Duke was a quaint survival of the age of the Georges. He was a Cabinet Minister before the late Lord Salisbury entered Parliament. He lived in a feudal castle, (Belvoir) which was impregnable in the days of the Civil Wars—a moated stronghold, where to this day, the night-warder goes the round of the battlements and calls the hours. At Belvoir, in former days, at every celebration of the birthday of the reigning duke, it was commanded that all the retainers who desired to get drunk could do so. Times have changed, but the late Duke refused to change with them. There was, however, something of the "Gentle Surrey" about him, and he wrote some really pretty verse. It is sixty years since he penned those unhappy lines;

"Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility!"

Needless to say the Duke as a politician was made to smart for that couplet, which, for many years, was thrown in his teeth by his opponents, and so effectually that in 1849 the City of London rejected him by an overwhelming majority. Nevertheless, the Duke was never shaken out of his infatuation for "blood" and the prerogatives of peerage. He would have "hanged, drawn, and quartered" the poacher and the half-starved fire-wood gatherer; he would have had the iron roads of England torn up, and the stages stated afresh; and as for County councils and Nonconformist chapels—the mere contemplation of such enormities turned the old autocrat green. Though long past eighty, the Duke journeyed up to London a year ago, especially to vote in the House of Lords against the Overbridge Tramway Scheme. And he did not make the journey for nothing either, During the discussion he got on to his shaking legs, pounded the carpet with his stick, and called on "me lords" to "take their courage in their hands" and throw out this odious scheme for invading London with these ghastly vehicles. It is possible, of course, that when the Duke was recommending his "old nobility" to his countrymen at the expense of laws and learning, wealth and commerce, he could see attributes in an aristocracy which is yearly being so leavened by the parvenu element that the real thing scarcely now exists. The Duke himself, in the matter of blood, was, of course, of the bluest. He was the descendant of Anne Plantagenet, sister of Edward IV, and consequently of her great-great-grand father, King Pedro the Cruel, of Castile and Leon; and he could almost call all the subsequent Kings of England and Spain cousins. But to every family of this historic lineage there are in the Peerage at least a dozen up-starts, whose only passport to coronetted rank has been bought. For every peerage honourably earned in the country's service there is at least one which has been purchased in solid gold, Then again, take the large body of Irish Union peers, among whom may be ranked the names of Lords Enniskillen, Dufferin, Cloncurry, Dunally, Listowel, Ashtown and Dunraven—everyone of whom "shamelessly sold himself to Lord Cornwallis as a supporter of the Abolition of the Irish House of Commons, in which they sat," on the distinct understanding that they would be made peers. The Scottish peerage, too, teems with instances of "black corruption" under the guise of title-getting; and looking at the body of thirty peers created during the last few months, for the most part their titles are simply value for big cheques of six figures to party funds. But a century hence, when a sort of antiquity has fallen upon these now mushroom honours, the world will regard the Lord Glantawe of Swansea of that day as a great "blood," and will wonder what were the noble deeds which were performed by his ancestor by which he won his peerage. They will have to keep on wondering, however, for few people could say offhand what are the noble deeds done by Sir John Jones Jenkins that he should be made a peer. Nor can we say by what deeds of derring do Lord Michelham won a coronet. The men of real nobility,—brave men like Field Marshal Sir George White, V. C., others whose lives have been devoted to their fellow men like Mr. Henniker-Heaton, the Postal Reformer; and clever men who have stirred the hearts of the world to alternate laughter and tears like Charles Dickens; they win no coronets, no,—but their names are immortal and will live long after the tawdry honours of to-day are forgotten.

FLOGGING A PREACHER. AN Ethiopian preacher has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to receive twenty-five lashes for offering up prayers in a native kraal in which there were seditious allusions to the British. We may expect Exeter Hall to raise an outcry against one of the cloth being subjected to the latter indignity and the petty party politicians, who will interfere in everything that concerns or does not concern them, will band together to protest long before Parliament reassembles in the autumn. It does seem a terrible thing to lash a minister of religion to the whipping-post. But it must be remembered that there are ministers and ministers. The negro Bishop Turner, with ceremonial appealing to the race, ordained a number of men of dubious character, and what is termed Ethiopianism became a power to be exercised for good or ill in South Africa. The negro missionaries started an organ and one of the first questions asked by that journal was: "If the Anglo-Saxon cannot mingle his blood by wedlock with the aborigines of the country which he grabs, why does he not keep his heels in England on the fenders of his own hearth?" This was the keynote for a long series of anti-British tirades and the introduction of prayers for the annihilation of the British in South Africa and the disappointment of all their hopes. According to a recent writer in the *Empire Review* the indictment against Ethiopianism has assumed a definite form and in the opinion of many has been proved. Mr. Hunter, a lay Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, and editor of the *Christian Express*, says "I think the Ethiopians are rank sheep-stealers. They do not go so much to the heathen to try to get converts, but they try to get converts from the work already done by the older societies." The Rev. J. Mdolomba, asked whether it was their practice to establish their work right in the midst of old established congregation and try to upset the work of the European missionaries and clergy among the natives, replied "Yes, that is what they do; they do nothing else." But although that may alienate Exeter Hall to some extent, it is not enough to condemn Ethiopianism in the eyes of the general public. Let us hear something more about them. The Ethiopian does not offer a vigorous spiritual life as the main attraction of his Church but its permission of polygamy and indulgence in the "delights of beer drinks." Quite recently the pastor of a native church at Durban was fined for keeping a sort of shebeen in the Church itself. It has been well known for some time that the political tendency of Ethiopianism has been towards disloyalty. One of their preachers was reported as having preached that "the black man should drive the white man into the sea and the natives should not go and work as servants for the white man; let the white men rather go and work as servants for them." Another was heard to argue that the white people had no right in the country at all; that it was Africa for the black race, not for the white. The testimony of numerous missionaries and settlers is that the aim of Ethiopianism is to break away from the authority of the white man and to oust him from South Africa, that it conceals a political propaganda of a distinct and dangerous type and that the general effect of the teaching of the Church is to sow the seeds of discontent and distrust. Then it is not difficult to believe one of its preachers guilty of the charges brought against him and that he fully deserved his castigation.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, 13th ins. and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a. m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending with the 21st ultimo shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 63,487 maunds, with a decrease of Rs. 8,865 in the earnings.

A CORRESPONDENT at Honkong in a special letter to the *Pioneer* calls attention to the increase of piracy under Chinese rule, and to the insolent confidence with which vessels carrying the British flag, formerly a guarantee of safety, are now attacked.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 30th June, amounted to Rs. 1,926, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 170. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 52,012, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,626.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th June amounted to Rs. 9,546, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,645. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 7,22,909, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,67,942.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th June, amounted to Rs. 3,951, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 323. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 1,26,183, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,293.

MR. HENNIKER-HEATON, M. P., informs the *Times* that in his speech in favour of reducing telegrams to India from 2s. to 6d. per word, he omitted to state that the transit charge for a telegram to Australia *via* India was 4½d. from the United Kingdom as far as India, and that in time of war Mr. Marconi has offered to construct a wireless telegraph station at Cyprus for repeating wireless messages from and to India and the United Kingdom.

WE learn from a circular issued by the Indian Tea Cess Executive Committee on the 7th instant that, from the 1st to 31st July, 1906, the first instalment (4 1/2 pies per lb.) of the bonus at the rate of 9 pies per pound, has been paid on 13,580 lbs. of green tea. The quantity on which bonus at the rate of (4½ pies per lb.) has been paid from the 1st April, 1905, to 31st July, 1906, is 1,803,479 lbs. Of this quantity the second instalment (4½ pies per lb.) has been paid to 31st July on 1,708,301 lbs. on account of tenders having been completed. Bonus at the rate of 9 pies per lb. has also been paid to 31st July on 84,674 lbs. made in excess of tenders. From a second circular issued on this same date, we learn that, from the first to 31st July, 1906, the first instalment (3 pies per lb.,) of the bonus at the rate of 6 pies per lb., has been paid on 69,973 lbs. of green tea. The quantity on which bonus (at the rate of 3 pies per lb.,) has been paid from 1st June, 1906, to 31st July, 1906, is 81,377 lbs.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. W. G. Whyte against Mr. F. H. de Brito to recover from the latter the sum of Rs. 7,000 as damages for the injury suffered by him by false and malicious allegations made against him by the defendant. His Lordship said the facts were complicated, and he had the greatest possible difficulty in arriving at a conclusion upon them. Of one thing his Lordship was certain: neither party had disclosed the real facts. After reviewing the evidence in the case, his lordship found that Rs. 2,000 were borrowed by the plaintiff from the defendant under circumstances which led him to believe that they were not for the plaintiff personally. The promissory note for Rs. 2,050 was passed to the defendant as agent for the "Magdeburg" Fire Insurance Company. The sum of Rs. 2,000 now paid to the plaintiff as M. M. F. Insurance (or bearer.) The defendant altered the cheque by filling up the words after M. M. F. I. His Lordship found the general issue in [illegible] and awarded him one rupee as damages; and directed both parties to bear their own costs.

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NEW SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER I.

A DYING ACCUSATION.

A piercing shriek echoed down the stairs of Rochester House, and into the kitchen, where the Zeal family, father, son, and two daughters, were assembled for the weekly exchange of the gossip of their several situations.

"Help! Murder!"

Before the family could recover from the state of paralysed astonishment into which this rude interruption of their family conference had thrown them, the caretaker of the establishment, Mrs. Zeal herself, staggered into the snug, brightly lighted kitchen.

"Mr. Tawse!" she bellowed. "Mr. Tawse! He's dead! Murdered!"

"Mr. Tawse, dead, murdered," repeated Matthew, her husband, aghast.

"Welterin' in his gore, as you may say," gasped Mrs. Zeal hysterically. "Oh, 'eavens, an' didn't I know as he'd come to it. I'm took by surprise, I don't deny, my gals, as I'm took by surprise, which means as I hollered silly-like. But now," Mrs. Zeal straightened herself, with an effort, and advanced towards the door. "I'm goin' up to see them as murdered the pore soul."

The two girls squeaked like frightened mice. "Lor' mar," whimpered Fanny, becoming vulgar in her agitation, "don't say us murdering villains is up them stairs."

"He's lyin' in his gore," asserted Mrs. Zeal gripping the door, "and at seven he was well enough to swear at me when I went up to arsk if he wished his cup of chocolate. It bein' now eight"—she looked at the clock, now ten minutes past the hour, "it being eight when I went up with the cup, the pore soul's bin murdered while we've bin sittin' 'ere"

"I 'eard no noise," said Matthew reflectively. "Them as killed him knew better, father."

"You don't mean to say as you knows 'em, mother?"

"Lor No. 'Ow should I know people as should stand in the dock. But there, poor Mr. Tawse lies in his blood, and we tork 'ere as though we wos at a weddin'. Come, father, I'm goin' up, or will you stop an' look arter your children, while I holler fur the perlice."

"Let me go for Robert," said Jubilee, pale but eager.

"No," said her father gruffly, "stop where you are. Abel, you holler for them whose dooty it is to run in murdering villains. An' I'll go up. Mother, stop 'ere."

"To let you be struck down," yelped Mrs. Zeal. "Never, nohow. Fanny, you silly gal," she shook her eldest who was weeping, "don't go on like a lady born."

"My nerves is broke."

"Your 'ead will be if you goes on cryin'," said Mrs. Zeal crossly. "I tell you, gals, you must stop here, till father an' me sees what's to be done. Leave, an' you may be called in as having murdered him."

"Nonsense," said Jubilee, who possessed great common sense, "we have bin sittin' here between seven and eight, and you say as Mr. Twase was killed in between-times."

"Stop 'ere, and don't argue, Matthew," and she took her husband's arm to go up the stairs, leaving Fanny in tears, and Jubilee very white and with a fighting light in her eye. Jubilee did not see why she should be kept away from the pleasant sight of a dead man. Like many of her class she had a love of the morbid.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeal chased the unwilling Abel into the hall of Rochester House, and out into the fog, where shortly he was heard shouting for the police. Then the caretaker and her husband climbed the stairs. Zeal, as the male, was about to enter first into the office of Tawse, but Mrs. Zeal, who looked upon herself as the better man of the two, pushed him aside, and stalked like Lady Macbeth into the death-chamber. There immediately under his safe lay Jacob Tawse, to all appearance as dead as a herring; but not weltering in his gore as Mrs. Zeal had so picturesquely put it. Matthew could not see a scratch on him. "Where's the blood you torked of?" he demanded, while his wife stooped to raise the limp body.

"'Old your silly tongue, and lift," she gasped snappishly, hoisting the remains of Tawse on to a velvet sofa.

Muttering to herself, Mrs. Zeal examined the body and head. She could find no marks on the former, not even a scratch, nor indeed did his head show any sign of concussion when she came to look. "Maybe 'tis a fit," said Mrs. Zeal, looking at Matthew in much perplexity.

The ex-soldier pointed to the papers, evidently taken from the safe, and now lying in the utmost confusion on the floor. "That don't look like a fit."

"Well," Mrs. Zeal rubbed her nose, "I really don't know. In one of them whirling, ragin' fits as some folks 'ave, Mr. Tawse—as was," she observed, looking grimly at the body. "Mr. Tawse as was might 'ave pulled things about. But we can't do no more till the perlice arrive. Where's that blessed boy got to?"

They listened in vain for the sound of Abel's easily-recognised voice, and for the echo of ascending footsteps. But the night was quite silent, save for the dripping of the rain at the closely shut window. The office of Mr. Tawse consisted of two rooms; one in which the flies who came to be devoured waited, and inner apartment, wherein the spider himself sat hungry and ready for his prey. The two offices formed what Mr. Tawse had often called jocularly "his web." But now the spider was dead, and the caretaker wondered in her simple way if the flies he had so often laughed at had devoured him.

"He was a blood-thirsty Shylock, as ever was," she moaned, rocking herself to and fro with a shiver, "an' this place quiet and tomb-like, is the very 'ole for a murder."

"I wonder how they did it?" Mrs. Zeal asked herself, while she and Matthew listened to the dripping rain, and sat in the semi-darkness of the room, for the shade of the lamp on the desk being on there was not much illumination.

"Perhaps we'll find a weapon," suggested Matthew, and whipped off the green shade in spite of a protesting cry from his wife.

"Don't move anything," she said angrily: "the perlice 'ull want to find the room as we found it. I doubt if we should have moved the corpse," she said uneasily, then started, as Matthew uttered a guttural cry and moved across the room to where the papers were scattered thickest. "What's up now?" she demanded, "and what on earth's that?"

Zeal held up a long narrow limp thing. "He's bin sand-bagged!" he declared, "no wonder there ain't no mark."

"What do you mean by sandbagged, you fool?" demanded his wife roughly, for her nerves in spite of all efforts were still quivering.

"A woman's stocking, too. See, 'Enrietta," he said, as he moved close to his wife.

It was a woman's stocking of thick purple wool, filled with sand, and bound at the further end tightly with a piece of red tape, such as is used to bind papers together. "They hit him with this," said the man, handling the thing gingerly. "It kills without leaving a mark. Ah, I see," he turned a wise eye towards the safe. "There he was with the safe open, bending to git a paper, and here they were with the sandbag; so now," he stepped forward a pace and lifting the heavy stocking, struck downward with great force, "that's how it wos done," said Zeal, "an' a pretty job they made of it."

The woman gave a hysterical screech and rocked again. "Don't, you make me shiver," she declared, then started to her feet with great agitation. "Hark, the perlice; put that down on the floor where you found it," said she quivering.

Hardly had Matthew obeyed this wise council when Abel darted into the room, wet and breathless, but with excited eyes and hasty explanations. "He wos miles and miles away," said abel panting, "an' I hollered fur a long time afore he comes. But I got him, and here he is, father. And—and—oh, crikey," as his eyes fell on the body. A thickest young man in a policeman's uniform entered the apartment. Without saying a word, he grasped the slim stem of the gas lamp on the desk, and held it close to the face of the corpse to get a clearer view. Twice he grunted but still said nothing.

In the silence could again be heard the monotonous dripping of the rain at the window, and also the heavy breathing of the four contemplating the dead usurer.

Having surveyed the body, the young policeman replaced the lamp on the desk, and pulled out a large pocket-book, together with a pencil. The book he opened, the pencil he moistened with his tongue, and then surveyed the woman, the boy, and the man in a dull, heavy, stern way, which did not betray much brain-power.

"Whatever you say will be used in evidence against you," said the policeman in a wooden voice.

"Ho, indeed," said Mrs. Zeal, scratching her elbow, "so you say as we've been killing of him?"

The policeman took this sentence down, and Mrs. Zeal looked at her husband. Then she changed her manner to one of smoothness. "Excuse me, Mr. Officer, but ain't you Mr. Plough, as cottons to my young daughter, Jubilee?"

This time the policeman grew red and coughed. He was only twenty-five or thereabouts, and even his official dignity could not render him brave in the presence of Jubilee's mother. "I'm the man, mum," said he nervously.

"Well," said Mrs. Zeal surveying him, hands on hips. "I've bin wantin' to see you. Seems to me as if you want to walk out with a gal, as you should ask her honered parents wot they thinks."

"'Ush, mother," interposed Matthew sharply, "there's more serious things to be thought of jest now nor Jubilee's carryin's on."

"Ho," snapped Mrs. Zeal again, "then Mr. Plough, as you ain't a friend but only a perliceman, all I have to say is, as I knows nothing of this business and—"

"We'll take things in order, mum," said Plough, stung by the haughty behaviour of Jubilee's mother. "First the corpse," he moved again to the sofa and looked, writing down a description as he spoke it. "A stout corpse it is, with a fat face, very white—"

"Which it would be, being dead," interpolated Mrs. Zeal, scornfully.

"Black hair, turning grey, rather bald too, thick lips, and a hook nose, very large—"

"Sich as Jews allays 'ave," said the woman.

"Is he a Jew, mum?"

"Jacob's a Jew name, an' his nose is Hebrew, Mr. Plough, an' if scrapin' and screwing makes a Jew, he's all that and more, same as wos Judas with his red 'air."

"When did you first learn of the death?" asked Plough coughing.

"Me an' my 'usband an' daughters," said Mrs. Zeal, casting a sidelong look at the heavy red face of the young officer, "also my son, Abel, wos sittin' torkin' below in our 'ome. At eight I gets a cup of chocolate fur Mr. Tawse, accordin' to custom. I comes up at eight, and finds him dead under the safe, and—"

"Under the safe," cried Plough sharply, "then you've moved the corp."

"We placed it on the sofa," explained Zeal quickly.

"You shouldn't have done that."

"We do what we please 'ere," snapped Mrs. Zeal, "but all I 'ave to say is, as I saw Mr. Tawse alive at seven. He said as he would 'ave his chocolate at eight, and then would get home."

"Then he was killed between seven and eight."

"Ho an' 'ow clever you are, Mr. Plough. Killed he was at that hour, though we heard nothing."

"The front door of the house was open?"

"It were, it allays is till ten, when Matthew closes it, there being other offices with people as may want to git in an' out."

"Is there anyone else working late tonight?" asked Plough pointedly.

"No, there ain't. And why, may I ask, do you say as the corpse is murdered, when you don't know."

"I never used the word murdedred," said the policeman sharply, "but your son told me that—"

Matthew picked up the stocking from the floor, and passed it along to the policeman, who balanced it in his hand. "And the body were under the safe," added Matthew, after which he explained his theory as to how Tawse had been struck down while examining the safe. Also he pointed to the scattered papers.

"Ha," said Plough, "robbery is the motive of the crime," and he was so pleased with the words that he repeated them, "robbery—of course, robbery is the motive for the crime. The door of the office was open when you came up with the chocolate?" he asked Mrs. Zeal.

"No, it weren't," retorted that lady. "it were closed. I opened it and peeped in, and then saw him on the floor under the safe."

"I mean the outer door leading to the passage."

"Out and indoors were both shut fast."

"And you heard no one ascend the stairs between the hours of eight and seven?"

"Seven and eight, you mean. No I didn't, and couldn't 'ave heard anyone, however 'ard I listened, being in the basement."

"Did Mr. Twase, expect anyone?

"I don't know, and then—ho, lor," Mrs. Zeal leaped the length of the room, and away from the vicinity of the sofa. Matthew also retreated with Abel and the policeman. All four had heard a groan.

"Why," cried Plough, "the man 'aint dead," and he knelt by the sofa to place his hand on the still warm body.

All at once the eyes of the supposed dead opened, and stared at the ceiling blankly. A hoarse whimpering voice issued from the voilet lips in a way which made Mrs. Zeal fling her apron over her head with a groan. "Rebecca!" whispered the dying man, "don't, Rebecca."

"Did Rebecca strike you?" asked Plough quickly.

"Rebecca don't," moaned Tawse, and then the eye closed, there was a sigh, and sudden stillness. Plough anxiously placed his hand on the man's heart. It had ceased to beat.

"He's deed this time," said the policeman, taking off his helmet.

"Oh," groaned Mrs. Zeal, "and Rebecca, as is his own niece, killed him, 'opin to git the money."

"She shall be hanged," said Robert Plough, the policeman.

(To be continued on Thursday.)

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NASIK.

Ancient and sacred town! Down the long years
Thy holy streams have washed away the Hindu's doubts and fears:
Where at high festival the sweet-toned temple-bell
Still calls to worship. Did some seer foretell,
Amid thy mystic rites ere yet Feringhees came,
When holiest of holies was esteemed thy name,
When golf was all unknown throughout East
And all around was jungle-home of happy untamed beast,
Strange aliens should come and, smiting common gutty balls,
Assault thy stately Idgar* and indent its sacred walls?

Such was indeed thy fate! They came to scoff
And on thy grassy maidan play their ancient game of 'goff',
Not ancient as thy temples, still some hundred years or so
Are easily forgotten in the mist of long ago,
And Rama now and Krishna and the others of the lot
Before the sway of goddess "goff" have almost been forgot,
And even little Hindu boys,—a thing which rather sad is,
Forget the tinkly temple-bells and come to act as caddies.

Such was thy history! The Mecca once of saints,
The Mecca now 'Goffers' Haskells, Kempshalls, and repaints
Where the brave ones drive the 'Quarry' and the [illegible] hearts go in dump
And in everything but 'goffing' there's a most emphatic slump.
Still within thy sacred waters, far from noisy shouts of 'fore,'
Hindus wash their souls and bodies as they did in days of yore,
And when 'goff' is out of fashion, a mere relic of the Past,
Hither pilgrims still will journey for the days of prayer and fast.

D. B. B.

* A praying place on the links.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

SVEABORG COURT MARTIAL.

Officers Executed.

SAD STORY OF THE ODESSA SUICIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The Court-martial on the Sveaborg mutineers began at Helsingfors yesterday, and two Lieutenants and five soldiers have already been executed.

The young lady who committed suicide at Odessa was the daughter of the General Commanding at Warsaw. She was educated with General Kaulbars' daughters.

She left a letter stating that she belonged to the Terrorists, and was commissioned to kill General Kaulbars.

THE SULTAN'S ILLNESS.

Palace Physician Affords Relief.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The Palace physician using a simple appliance has greatly relieved the pain and inconvenience of the Sultan's suffering through renal and urethral complications.

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Welcomed in Commercial Circles.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Commercial circles welcome the Persian Constitution as tending to enhance commercial possibilities. It has been received with enthusiasm by a meeting of Persians held in London.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

At a reception of the Persian Colony at the Persian Legation in London the Persian Charge d'Affaires read a telegram from the Grand Vizier announcing the Convocation of the Assembly and delivered a speech dealing with the high aims of the Shah for the welfare and enlightenment of his people.

The Persian Colony in London then sent a telegram to the Grand Vizier thanking the Shah for his gracious benevolence and praying for his long life.

THE MAD MULLAH.

Raids Ogadens, Killing 1,000 Men.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The *Daily Mail*, in a telegram from Aden, says that the Mad Mullah has raided the Rareharm tribe in the Ogaden region, killing over a thousand tribesmen and capturing ten thousand camels.

[The depredations of the Mad Mullah, Haji Mahomed Bin Abdullah, in Northern Somaliland and Abyssinia, led to a joint expedition being undertaken against him during 1901. Another expedition was sent against him in 1902, and after large captures of camels and sheep had been made a severe defeat was sustained by the British forces, through the cowardice of the Somali levies, at Erego on Oct. 6th. A new expedition under Brigadier-General Manning, Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles, was then organised. Italy allowed Obbia to be used as a base of operations, and the Emperor of Abyssinia agreed to co-operate again. In 1903 a force under Major Gough advanced and occupied Damot (March 4th.) while General Manning's flying column reached Galkayu Wells (5th). The Mullah thereupon retreated to Galadi. The column from Obbia advanced, arriving at Galkayu on March 3rd, and a column of Abyssinian troops also co-operated. A general advance of three columns from Galkayu, Damot and Bohotle against Galadi commenced (28th), and the meeting at Galadi, which is 84 miles east of Galkayu, was effected (31st) without opposition. The Mullah retired from Walwal in a North-West direction to Dik (April 3rd). A flying column under Colonel Cobbe's command went to reconnoitre the road to Walwal (10th) and a force of about 200 men under Colonel Plunkett, who, contrary to orders, pushed on in order to get into touch with the enemy, was practically wiped out at Gumburu (17th), 9 officers and 174 men being killed. Colonel Cobbe retired to Galadi (20th). Major Gough, commanding another flying column, advanced from Danop towards Walwal and Wardair (22nd), and being attacked at Daratoleh, had to fight his way back, which he did with conspicuous skill and success. In both fights the enemy suffered very heavily. As a result of these encounters the further advance of the expedition was indefinitely suspended. The Abyssinian force had an engagement with the Dervishes a few miles north-east of Bari (April 15th), but drove them off with much loss. They also inflicted a severe defeat on the Mullah's forces near Jeyd (May 31st.) After remaining on the defensive for some time, General Manning left Badwein (June 18th) for Damot, where he arrived (21st). The appointment of Major General Sir C. Egerton to command the Expeditionary Force was announced (21st). General Manning reached Bohotle (26th), and after General Egerton's arrival the troops from Bohotle and Damot were concentrated at Upper Sheikh garrisons being placed in sufficient strength at Bohotle, Garrero and Burao. The Mullah meanwhile moved in some disorder to the Nogal. In October his followers fired upon Italian marines who attempted to land at Illig (12th), and looted the place, afterwards moving inland again. It was agreed in November that about 4,000 Abyssinian troops should co-operate with General Egerton against the Mullah, marching from Harar so as to prevent the Mullah breaking away from the Nogal Valley south across the Webbi Shebeyh. Great preparations had been made on the British side. The transport, ordnance and supply arrangements had been made by the Indian Government on behalf of the War Office. In 1904 General Egerton attacked the Mullah's force at Jidballi (Jan. 10th) and defeated it with severe loss. The prisoners captured numbered 215, with 366 rifles, and 680 dead were counted, the total being estimated at over 1,200. The power of the Mullah was broken by this defeat, and subsequent operations in the Nogal and on the North Sorl completed his rout, drove him out of the Protectorate and dispersed his followers. The Mullah himself took refuge in the Mijjarten territory. Illig was taken from its Dervish garrison (April 21st) by a joint naval and military force, and destroyed. In June the bulk of the expeditionary force under General Egerton was withdrawn. Two Indian regiments and two native mounted infantry companies were left as a temporary garrison, and Colonel (local Brigadier-General) Swayne assumed full civil and military control of the Protectorate, and began the organisation of the tribes with a view to their own defence. The cost of the expedition to the end of the financial year 1903-4 was stated to be £1,800,000. The head Mullah with a mother in his madness is now again calling for exciting exercise which he may get.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

M. ROZI'S MISSION.

French Manufactures for Abyssinia.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The members of Monsieur Rozi's Commercial Mission to Abyssinia will shortly start for Jibutil, taking a quantity of samples of French manufactures.

THE ST LEGER

Favourite Horse Suffering from Abscess.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Keystone II who is first favourite for the St. Leger has an abscess in her mouth and cannot be bridled; otherwise she is well, so if the abscess is not aggravated there is plenty of time for her to prepare for Doncaster.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 13.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English mails of 3rd instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 this morning.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

Three Deaths in the Trimulghery Garrison.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA ATTRIBUTED TO FLIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 13.

Four cases of Cholera have occurred in the Trimulghery Garrison and three deaths; *viz.*, Private Roy of the Royal Fusiliers and Private Harrigan of the same Regiment and Private Forbes of the 13th Hussars. Unfortunately all the four attacks occurred at the Station Hospital. The victims being enteric patients the cause of contagion is ascribed to plague of flies carrying poison from the centre of contagion in the native quarters of Secunderabad. The wards of the Hospital in which the cases occurred were immediately evacuated and every precaution is being taken by the Royal Army Medical Crops against the spread of the disease. Up to 7 a.m. yesterday the cases reported since the commencement of the epidemic were 248 with 111 deaths; and ten more cases have been officially reported since then with 2 deaths. Mr. Galloway, the District Superintendent of Police, is now convalescent. A strong Medical Committee, presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, I. M. S., has been ordered by General Sir Charles Egerton, to hold a Board of Enquiry immediately into the prevalence of Cholera, Dysentry and Entric in the Garrison, in the Civil districts of Secunderabad and in Hyderabad. Medical authorities experienced the greatest difficulty in coping with Cholera as the cases spring up each day in different localities, a fact which lends considerable credence to the theory that the present pest of flies are the means of contagion in most cases.

Heavy rain this morning has been joyously welcomed everywhere and hope is expressed that it will be the means of checking the epidemic which is causing no small amount of alarm.

FLOODS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

The Bengal-Duar Railway Seriously Damaged.

SEVERAL BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The Bengal-Duar Railway has been seriously damaged by the floods, breaches to the extent of 800 and 300 feet having been made in the permanent way. The Neora Bridge has been damaged and between Dunbin and Oodlabari four major bridges have been destroyed.

The Chal River is flowing through a gap made in the bank on the extension from Mal to Chalna. One major bridge and three minor bridges have been destroyed, and between Ihaldakka and Hale Malla bridges have been washed away and the rivers are flowing between the bridges.

SIMLA-KALKA LINE.

Through Booking Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

No further slips were reported on the Simla-Kalka Railway yesterday, Sunday, and as a temporary line has been constructed over the slip at mile 56, (that is, near Jutogh,) it is proposed to run one Up and one Down Passenger train to-day, Monday. An Up Goods train was brought into Simla yesterday afternoon, and through-booking of all traffic has been ordered. No more goods are to be despatched by carts.

LATER.

The proposed Up and Down Passenger trains on the Simla-Kalka railway were not run to-day.

THE OPIUM ADULTERATION CASE.

Adjournment to Saturday.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON APPEARS FOR ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 13.

At the adjourned hearing of the Opium Adulteration Case on Saturday the 18th instant, the Court will be addressed by Mr. Eardley Norton on behalf of the accused.

The adjournment was granted yesterday.

BENGAL AND MALWA OPIUM.

Return of August Sales.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The August sale of Bengal opium has realized Rs. 1,475 per chest, the price at the previous sale having been Rs. 1,200, and the Budget Estimate per chest Rs. 2,125. On the other hand, the issues of Malwa opium have resulted in prices falling below the estimate.

ILLNESS OF THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, AUGUST 13.

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar is reported to be suffering from fever, supposed to be typhoid, and Sir Balchandra Krishna and the Agency Surgeon, Major Bennett, are in attendance on His Highness.

[Major Meyer, I.M.S., has, we understand, been sent for by His Highness, from Bombay.]

LORD WENLOCK.

Proposed Visit to Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

I hear that Lord Wenlock proposes to pay his brother, His Excelleny Sir Arthur Lawley, a visit during the coming winter and will probably spend a month in the Madras Presidency.

THE RESIDENT OF MEYWAR ON LONG LEAVE.

Successor not Yet Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

Major Pinhey, the Resident of Meywar and Udaipur, goes on long leave with effect from the 29th instant. His permanent successor has not yet been appointed.

A HUMANE ACT.

Recognition by Royalty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

At Monghyr, on Friday evening, a certificate signed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was presented to Mr. Cuthbert French, in recognition of his gallant action in saving a native from drowning. Mr. French saw a native being swept away by the current at a dangerous point of the river, where the current was exceptionally strong. Though in ill health himself, he promptly jumped down the bank with a rope and swam out to the drowning man, while his servants helped to pull both back to land.

KATHIAWAR STATE AND ITS PORTS.

Wrong Idea of Government Interference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, AUGUST 13.

The *Kathiawar News* emphatically contradicts the reports that the Government intends to deprive the Maritime States of Kathiawar of their ports, or to take away the Customs management of such ports. The Government is simply in negotiation with such Maritime States with a view to remove the Viramgam Frontier line, which comes so much in the way of trade and commerce.

THE JUNAGHAD STATE.

Lakh and a Half Unaccounted for.

THE LATE DEWAN'S BOOKS SEARCHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, AUGUST 13.

A sum of a lakh and fifty thousand rupees not having been properly accounted for, the new Dewan of Junaghad has secured, under a Search Warrant, the account books of the late Naib Dewan Purshottamrai Sunderji Jhalla. These books it is alleged seem to show that *hundis* of the amount were sent to Bombay for conversion into Currency Notes of a thousand rupees each, which were handed over to Vazier Bahauddinbhai. He denies having received the amounts, and his statement is likely to be sent to the Advocate General of Bombay with a view to further enquiries.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

THE EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM CHAMBER.

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPRESSING SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Province, at a General Meeting, held at Narayangunge on August 8th, passed the following Resolution:—"That the Chamber learns with profound regret of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation of the Lieutenant-Governership of the Province. It deprecates the action of the Government of India, which rendered such a step necessary, and it desires to record its sincere sympathy with Sir B. Fuller for having had thus suddenly, and after so short term of office, to sever his connection with the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

PLAGUE IN RAJKOTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, AUGUST 13.

Plague cases are reported to have occurred in the town of Rajkote.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Large Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The Customs revenue in India for the four months from April to July, 1906, is twelve lakhs better than during the same period last year. A great increase is taking place under Sugar.

COMBINED LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

Probable Concession.

PAYMENT BY THE HOME TREASURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

When an officer takes combined leave, that is, privilege leave followed by furlough, the practice hitherto has been to oblige him to draw privilege leave allowances in India. Representations on the subject having been made to the Secretary of State, and it is probable that in future privilege leave allowances will be paid by the Home Treasury like other allowances.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WIFE.

Incensed at Suspected Infidelity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, AUGUST 10.

A Chulia, named Secunder, is in custody on a charge of attempting to murder his wife Ponoma. The pair were living in a house, No, 45 in Tseekai Maung Tawlay street, and had a quarrel during which the accused is alleged to have drawn a small clasp knife and to have chased his wife out of the house into the back drainage space where he overtook her and stabbed her twice in the back between the shoulders and once in the stomach, two inches of blade being broken off in the wound last mentioned. The unfortunate woman fell to the ground senseless and streaming with blood and before the assailant could take to heels he was seized from behind by Mohomed Cassim, a coffee stall-keeper who was bathing with a friend at hydrant close by and secured with the help of the said friend, Bahman, until a Police Constable on the beat hearing the cries took the accused into custody with the broken and blood-stained knife still gripped in the right hand. Secunder was taken to Kyauktada Guard where it is alleged he admitted having stabbed his wife whom, he said, he suspected of infidelity. The woman is lying in the hospital in a very critical state having not yet even recovered consciousness.

TEA SALES IN LONDON.

Better Price Obtained than Last Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 13.

London advices state that the tea crop of 1905-6 is now practically disposed of. The average price realised, *viz.*, 7·38 d per pound shows an increase of 1/2d over that of the season 1904-5 which was the lowest on record.

MURDEROUS MELEE BETWEEN VILLAGERS.

Sentence of Death on Two Brothers Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 13.

Mr. Justice Fox, Officiating Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Irwin delivered judgment in the appeal of Nga Tun Min and Nga Tun Nyo, two brothers, from the sentences of death passed upon them by the Sessions Judge of Tenasserim for murder. The judgment stated that four brothers, all sons of Maung So Bon, were committed for trial for murder and an attempt to murder committed at Ingauk soon after sunset on 11th October 1905. One died before the trial and one had been acquitted. Tun Min and Tun Nyo had been convicted of the murders of Po Kin and Sheve Daik and had been sentenced to death.

Appellants belonged to Thetnge-Myaung village about four miles from Ingauk. There was a feud between the two villages. Circumstances which led up to the fatal assault show that bad feeling between the two villages has been aroused by a dispute between their respective headmen as to their jurisdiction. Thetunge-Myaung villagers including the accused persons went to a festival about to be celebrated in Ingauk village. They threw crackers amongst the latter and were called to order by a Hpoonggi who feared a breach of the peace. Abusive language was used in consequence by Ingauk villagers towards their rivals amongst the latter of whom Sheve Daik made himself prominent and Tun Nyo amongst his opponents. Tun Nyo was said to have called out: "if you have a knife, stab, if you have a stick, strike." Tun Nyo next stepped forward and struck the ground with his elbow, evidently challenging Sheve Daik to a fight. Sheve Daik then struck him with a stick, upon seeing which Nyo Sein, since deceased seized Sheve Daik from behind while Tun Nyo stabbed him in the chest with a knife the blade of which penetrated to the heart causing instant death. San Hla was soon afterwards struck on his head and Po Kin was also stabbed by Tun Min and died from the effects of the wounds. The Appellate Court held that it had been proved by evidence than Tun Nyo killed Sheve Daik and that Tun Min killed Po Kin. It was quite clear that Thetnge-Myaung men headed by Tun Myo provoked a fight and notwithstanding Sheve Daik having used a stick the offence was murder. Po Kin gave no provocation of any kind. The appeals were dismissed.

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY COMPANY.

Unallotted Capital Called.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 13.

It being necessary to issue the remaining two lakhs of rupees of the unallotted capital of the Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Limited, in order to provide the funds required for the completion of the line the Director decided to offer the same first to the present shareholders, the allotment being made *pro rata* in accordance with applications. Shares were promptly snapped up and some applicants have had to go without them.

EARTHQUAKE AT SRINAGAR.

Sharp Shock But No Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENE.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 13.

A sharp shock of earthquake was experienced in Srinagar at about 3-20 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th instant. Its duration was only about five seconds, but it was felt by numbers of people and was severe enough to shake houses and furniture considerably. Fortunately no damage was done. As the shock lasted such a short time it was impossible to ascertain in what direction the waves of ocillation were moving. No damage to the tonga road is as yet reported.

STRIKE OF CARTMEN AT COLOMBO.

Traffic at a Standstill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 13.

A serious strike of carters broke out at Colombo to-day completely arresting mercantile and transport work of removal of goods from and conveyance to the wharf. The Mayor held a long conference with the Chamber of Commerce Committee. It is expected the strike will terminate on Wednesday, but it is reported that a wealthy ex-police officer is backing the strikers with money and fodder.

The cause of the strike is the new regulation forbidding carters to sit on the pole of a cart. Meanwhile estate agents we unable to get rice to the trains for up-country or to receive ship consignment of tea.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE CENTRES.

Inaugurated by the Governor of Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 13.

To-day the Governor presided public at a meeting in the Legislative Chamber to inaugurate local centres of St. John Ambulance Association. Practical demonstration in First Aid was given.

RUBBER EXHIBITION AT PERADENIYA.

London Sends Representatives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 13.

Preparations at Peradeniya for the Rubber Exhibition from September 13th to 27th are proceeding rapidly. Mr. Herbert, Wright, Controller of the experiment station, has been especially selected for exhibition work, the leading London brokers sending representatives.

A NEW YORK telegram says:—After exploring the Untied States and studying many institutions, his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by the Maharanee, embarked on July 27 on the White Star liner "Celtic" for England. In most respects the Prince pleased the people here mightily by expressing admiration for all that he had seen. At the last moment a rash interviewer asked him, "What did you think of the American woman?" The Gaekwar, unmoved, simply replied, "I will tell you frankly. The American woman is independent, frank, self possessed, and yet I heard a good deal about her beauty. I fail to see it. Much has been written and much said of the wonderful beauty of your women. This beauty I did not find, though I found a pleasing, frank, independent type of womankind." All the papers quote the Gaekwar's word one giving them the heading "The Gaekwar is Blind."

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Opened by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

H. E. the Viceroy accompanied Lady Ruby Elliot and attended by Lord Francis Scott, opened the Fine Arts Exhibition. The Viceroy was received at the entrance by Major Douglas, the Secretary, and members of the Committee, but there were no speeches or ceremony. There was a fair attendance including the Hon. Mr. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Earle Richards, Sir Charles Lady Rivaz and others.

SIR CHARLES EGERTON IN HYDERABAD.

On Inspection Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 13.

Sir Charles Egerton, Lieutenant-General Commanding the 9th Division arrived at Hyderabad last evening. He will leave after a tour of inspection on Sunday 19.

THE SIMLA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Tabulation of Sickness by Localities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The Simla Municipal Committee have resolved that the Health Officer shall hereafter collect and tabulate by localities all cases of sickness which may occur annually in Simla and Civil Surgeons have been asked to supply weekly to him all statistics available.

ARAB TROUBLE ON THE TIGRIS ENDED.

Many Pashas and Officers Cashiered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 13.

Our Lahore contemporary states:—We hear from Baghdad that the trouble on the Tigris is over. It will be remembered that one of the river steamers of Messrs. Lynch which plies between Basra and Baghdad recently came under a fusillade from some of the well-armed Arab tribes along the river banks. Other promiscuous and unauthorised musketry exercises were also reported and a strong British protest was entered. Our Baghdad advices now state that there has been a wholesale placing of Officers and Pasha on the retired list and this will probably produce good effect for a short time.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

Major L. J. Chapman, R. G. A., is posted to the Home Establishment on promotion.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain C. S. Cowie, Royal Scots, on retired pay.

Captain A. H. Olivant, No. 17 Company, R. G. A., Sheerness, is transferred, to No. 9. Mountain Battery.

Captain W. S. Brancker, R. F. A., is posted to No. 45 Battery, R. F. A.

Captain W. C. H. Bell, R. F. A., is appointed A. D. C., to Major General Stafford Collins, Commanding Mhow Division.

On return from leave Major F. A. Wilson, R. E., is posted to the Aruvankad Factory and Major A.R. Reynolds is appointed officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Madras.

Brigadier-General Barker will command the Lucknow Division during the absence of Major-General Sir E. Locke-Elliot on privilege leave.

His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to become Honorary Colonel of the Simla Volunteers Rifles. Lord Minto is already Honorary Colonel of the Calcutta Volunteers Rifles.

Lieutenant-General Sir E. Barrow, Peshawar Division, also Major-General Richardson, Poona Division, and Major-General Clements, Sirhind Brigade, are each granted extensions of tenure of their commands for one year.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The Natal Trouble.

MR. BALFOUR'S CRITICISM.

London, July 28.—SPEAKING at the Albert Hall on Friday night, Mr. Balfour, the ex-Prime Minister, said he regretted that the proposed Constitutions for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony had been a party question. Anything, he thought, would be preferable to this intolerable meddling with Colonial economic concerns. If the Government handed everything over to their recent enemies, they would shake the faith of the Colonies in the Motherland, and deal the Empire the most serious blow it had sustained for 150 years.

ESCAPING TAXATION.

AN ENORMOUS AMERICAN FRAUD.

LONDON, *July* 28.—The Chicago Board of Revenue, having come to the conclusion that the late Mr. Marshall Field, head of the great house of Marshall Field and Co., had escaped taxation on the enormous sum of £21,000,000 during the last seven years of his life, has presented the executors of his will with a bill for £560,000.

MEETINGS of Mahomedans continue to be held in Eastern Bengal to protest against the action of the Government of India in accepting the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, and there can be no doubt this section of the community is fully persuaded that the retiring Lieutenant-Governor has been sacrificed to the noisy agitators who represent little more than a third of the population. In the circumstances, remarks a contemporary, it would be a most excellent thing if the actual correspondence which has taken place between Simla and Shillong could be published, because it might help to remove an impression which is creating dangerous tension. When the Hindu minority taunt the Mahomedan majority with loss of prestige, they create feelings which may be raised very easily to danger point. The Government of India knows best the kind of case that can be made out in defence of its own action, and, in the circumstances, all personal considerations should be laid aside if it is possible to remove the feeling among Mahomedans which is being so widely expressed.

THE Italian police are engaged trying to get on the track of Arturo Vacca, cashier of the Bank of Italy, and his brother Alfred, who have been concerned in frauds to the extent of £20,000. Vacca for twenty-two years enjoyed the confidence of his employers. He had charge of securities The owners of such, when withdrawing them, had always to sign a special receipt, and profiting by this system Vacca succeeded in getting securities into his own possession. Acting in complicity with the brother, an ex-cashier of the Popular Bank, he raised money on the stolen documents, and for twelve years this practice continued unchecked. The demand by a Signor Savino, a manufacturer of San Giovanni, for securities value £10,000, which had been abstracted by Vacca, led to the discovery of the fraud. The brothers Vacca had, however, flown by the time the investigations of the bank were completed.

THE FAR EAST.

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

The Murder of Dr. MacDonald.

OPENING THE SHANGHAI-NANKIN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, JULY 20.

FULL particulars have now been received of the case of piracy on the West River near Samshui. It seems the s.s. "Sainam," one of the two wellknown stern wheelers of the Steam-boat Company on the Canton-Wuchow line, left Canton on her ordinary trip and nothing unusual happened until shortly after 7 p.m. when the vessel was about 15 miles below Samshui. Then suddenly about 70 passengers dropped their disguise and armed with firearms of every description took possession of the ship. After having disabled the Indian watchmen, they attacked the three foreigners—Captain Joslin, the Chief Engineer, and the only European passenger, Dr. Macdonald, of the Wesleyan Mission at Wuchow. Dinner was just over and the three gentlemen were chatting unconcernedly on the promenade deck. Suddenly they heard a disturbance and the reports of firearms, and immediately afterwards they saw a Chinaman, revolver in hand, chasing an Indian watchman. Captain Joslin at once hastened to his assistance, but was promptly shot in the chest, Dr. Macdonald, attempting to render the Captain medical aid, then led the way back to the saloon, the doors and windows of which the Chief Engineer succeeded in partly closing. Two windows, however remaining open, the pirates soon fired a number of shots into the saloon, thus compelling the unfortunate men to seek shelter underneath the dining table Unarmed as they were, they could not long held the position and were driven out on the deck. Passing along towards the companion ladder to the upper deck they were again attacked and one bullet fired at very close range struck Dr. Macdonald in the head, killing him instantly. Captain Joslin, seeing the impossibility of reaching the bridge, showed an admirable presence of mind in throwing himself flat on the floor in the passenger cabin, pretending to be dead. The pirates seeing the blood flowing from the wound and the crimson colour of his coat took it for granted that he was dead. Thenceforth they left him alone save for some brutal kicks and the tearing off of his coat and trousers as well as a ring from one of his fingers. Thus lying immovable for about an hour he escaped the sudden and certain death which would have been his lot had he attempted to move or for one second lost his presence of mind. In the meantime the chief engineer had found a hiding-place underneath the boilers, where he ran imminent danger of being burnt to death. After a most vigorous search for him the pirates finally gave him up and directed their attention to the Chinese passengers and crew, whom they robbed of every article of value, dealing out fearful blows whenever they met with obstruction. After completing their task they let go the anchor and left the ship, in five native boats, which met at an appointed spot. Under command of the Chinese pilots the "Sainam" then continued her voyage to Samshui,

A GRUESOME SIGHT.

Here the Customs boarding officer, on ascending the companion ladder met with a gruesome sight. In a pool of blood and with brain matter scattered over a wide space lay Dr. Macdonald, cold and almost unrecognisable. On the bridge Captain Joslin was stretched out on a mattress suffering from a bullet in the chest and countless bruises and marks of the cruel treatment he had undergone. In spite of his fearful experiences during the last hours he was able to give a clear statement of what had happened. Mr. Asker at once sent his gig to fetch Dr. Stanford, of H. M. S. "Moorhen," anchored close by. Within a few minutes Commander Vaughan and Dr. Stanford, of the "Moorhen;" the Commissioner of Customs Mr. von Lindholm; and the harbour-master, Mr. Young, appeared on board. After a careful investigation of the circumstance and a thorough search of the vessel it was decided upon that the "Sainam" should return at once to Canton under protection of five armed sailors from the "Moorhen." At 2 a.m. the "Moorhen" and the "Sainam" both left the former for the place of the tragical occurrence and the "Sainam" for Canton.

Captain Joslin is doing very well in hospital and is expected to recover his health soon.

Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuen has telegraphed to Mr. Mansfield, British Consul-General at Canton, who left for Wuchow on the gun-boat "Moorhen," expressing regret for the outrage on the West River. He says that two years ago he proposed to Mr. Wilkinson, Consul at Wuchow, that Chinese soldiers should be placed on foreign vessels to search passengers and their luggage and to afford protection. At that time Mr. Wilkinson refused to consent to this scheme, but the Viceroy hopes that Mr. Mansfield will now entertain his proposals.

THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway was on July 18 thrown open to general traffic as far as Soochow and Wsisich. Two trains will run daily in east direction and the line should be a considerable faction in the commercial life of the town of the Province through which it runs. It is to be feared that the line through Soochow will be found to labour under the initial disability of passing at a considerable distance from the business quarters of the town. To prove of practical advantage to the inhabitants or to attract even one tithe of the traffic which such a populous centre should be able to contribute it seems imperative that at least one proper road should be constructed through the town to the railway station. There remains the question of administration on sound business principles. One of the main essentials of such administration, it is, perhaps, not altogether superfluous to point out, is that everything should be done to encourage trade, by traffic facilities and by continuity of policy. In this connection it seems a matter for surprise that the question of likin dues has not been definitely settled before the line is opened to general traffic. The potential trade of the silk district of which Wusieh is the centre—to mention but one source of revenue—is unlikely to make use of the railway until the details of the imposition of likin have been confirmed. It would be well if this handicap on internal trade could be dispensed with altogether. Failing that, it may be presumed that, in the spirit of the terms of the concession, strictly moderate likin dues will be imposed. Of primary importance, moreover, is it that the incidence of this tax should be strictly defined, in order that trade may not be discouraged by the fear of arbitrary impositions. The whole subject is one that calls for the careful consideration of the Board of Commissioners, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and the inland merchants. There is no insuperable obstacle to a satisfactory solution of the matter. As His Excellency Sheng Kung-pao pointed out, the day of opposition to railway enterprise is over, while the tenour of all the speeches delivered on Monday justifies the belief that all the highly-placed officials in whose power it lies to some extent to make or mar the railway as a commercial undertaking are actuated by the keenest desire to insure its success. When this attitude becomes general throughout the Empire, China will be within measurable distance of seeing her railways placed on the only really sound footing, that is, as Imperial and not as provincial undertakings.

FIGHT ON BOARD A MAIL STEAMER.

A serious fight among the firemen employed on board the P. & O. S. "Devanha," now lying in the Lower Reach took place the other day. The trouble arose between two sections of the Lascars, who resorted to knives to settle their difference. The struggle was prolonged and desperate, and the European officers on board found it impossible to restore order. According to a statement by Mr. Lman, the chief officer, the police flag was flown from the vessel from 4 p.m. till after dusk. No assistance was, however, forthcoming from the river police and the staff were considerably pressed before help eventually came from the municipal police, four of whom went on board. A message was also sent to H. M. S. Astræa, from which a detachment was ready to board the "Devanha" had its aid been needed. The rioters were eventually checked before any fatal injuries had been sustained, but several were badly wounded and are under the care of the ship's doctor.

RIOT IN A CHINESE PRISON.

In the town of Sanhui, situated about a hundred miles from Hongkong, there is the usual district prison attached to the yamen of the district magistrate about a fortnight ago when there were seventy prisoners incarcerated, at 4 o'clock one afternoon, everything was thrown into confusion by an outbreak on the part of the prisoners who had been previously supplied with firearms. It is presumed that the women of the prisoners—for wives and mothers at certain times are allowed to visit their relatives—had secretly taken the revolvers into the prison. One of the first acts of the recreants was to murder the head warder: then the uproar commenced. The warders when they saw the trend of affairs, rushed into the magistrate's yamen whose name is Lam. With great presence of mind he ordered all the doors of the yamen courtyard to be effectively closed, and so, after all, the rioters were shut within the confines of the prison. When the prisoners saw the position of affairs, they broke into the yamen proper, and seized upon the women of the house, and held them as a protection and from behind this human breastwork fired upon the warders and the police. Meanwhile some of the gang had set fire to the prison itself. By this time, however, some soldiers were upon the scene, and nine of the prisoners were captured. It would seem as if the others had escaped, though there is no clear information on his point. Of those captured, two were found to be the ringleaders and they were executed on the spot. Some of the police and warders were killed and others wounded.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SURREY'S BIG SUCCESS.

Wonderful Effort by Hobbs.

INNINGS OF HIS CAREER.

LONDON, JULY 27.

AFTER experiencing grave anxiety, Surrey gained a remarkable victory over Worcestershire at the Oval yesterday by six wickets, the honour of their success belonging very largely to Hobbs. The county required 286 runs to win in the last innings, and Hobbs, going in first, scored 162 of the runs and carried out his bat when Gordon made the winning hit. Of exceptional merit in itself, the feat of obtaining the runs was quite extraordinary, seeing that four of the best bats on the side were out for 112, and that the remaining 174 runs were hit off without further loss. J. H. Gordon, the Oxford Freshman, whose second match it was for the county enjoyed a large share in winning the match, but to Hobbs is due nearly all the praise.

Almost exactly a year ago, in the Middlesex match, Hobbs and Hayward hit off the 162 runs required for victory without being separated, but on this occasion Hobbs was concerned in a still greater performance. Runs had been difficult to get all through the match, and in the natural order of things the pitch had not improved after two days' wear. Hobbs was engaged in an uphill struggle, and only when his side were within fifty runs of victory could he have felt confident of the result. Smith, suffering from sunstroke, was not on the ground, so that Surrey had really only nine wicket to fall, and when four were down for 112 their prospects of winning were bad. Hobbs, however, played splendidly from the start.

Coming out for Surrey last season Hobbs, who is only 23 years of age, quickly secured a place among the soundest batsman in the county, and now he has surpassed anything he had previously done. Twelve months ago at the Oval he scored 155 against Essex, so that his 162 not out is his highest innings in first class cricket. Beyond the number of the runs scored, the innings must rank as far exceeding anything he has yet accomplished from the circumstances under which it was played. So pleased were the crowd that a hastily organized collection resulted in nearly £30 being collected for Hobbs, who also secured the ball before retiring to the pavilion, as a souvenir of the occasion. The loss of Hayward, playing over a yorker from Burrows, who had gone on for Arnold at 36, accentuated the seriousness of Surrey's task, and when Harry Foster caught Hayes at slip with nine runs added, Surrey were in a bad way. Burrows, and Arnold bowled wonderfully well on the lively pitch, and Hobbs and Crawford had to fight hard for runs. They added 32 in forty minutes, and then a rising ball went off the shoulder of Crawford's bat into point's hands. Baker played soundly for half an hour, but the total was only 112 when a yorker from Burrows hit his off stump. Burrows had taken all the four wickets, and as it happened they were all that fell. Showing perfect confidence, Gordon settled down to a masterly game. Gradually the situation improved, and in three-quarters of an hour the score was raised to 170 at lunch time, Hobbs then being 93 and Gordon 24.

Just after resuming Hobbs when 95 made his one serious fault. Trying to pull a short ball from Arnold, he gave Wheldon a simple catch at mid-on, but to everyone's astonishment the fieldsman dropped the ball. That blunder proved the turning-point of the game. Hitherto every run had been obtained by the batsmen's skill, but subsequently the bowling was not sustained at its previous excellence. Hobbs completed his hundred in two hours thirty-five minutes, out of 178, having got the second fifty in 65 minutes, and very soon the result was placed beyond reasonable doubt. Still getting a large proportion of the runs to leg, oftener by clever placing than by actual hitting, Hobbs and Gordon carried the total to 200 when the innings had lasted two hours and three-quarters. The fast bowlers now had no more terrors than those of moderate pace. Gordon wisely refrained from taking any risks, but reached his fifty in an hour and three-quarters, while Hobbs in three hours and a half, made his score 150, the third 50 having occupied only fifty-five minutes. The total then stood at 257, and after Hayward, bringing some refreshment to Hobbs, had tendered his congratulations by a pat on the shoulder, the remaining runs were readily hit off from Cuffe and Pearson.

After a most exciting finish at Birmingham Warwickshire beat Somerset, winning by 139 runs one minute from time. Somerset made a superb and prolonged struggle to avert defeat, and it was rather hard luck they should have failed just in the very last minute. Content with their overnight lead, Warwickshire closed their second innings first thing, leaving Somerset all day in which to obtain the 454 runs required to win. The visitors set themselves to save the match, and seeing that Johnson and Phillips were dismissed at 22, they did wonderfully well. Martyn and Braund stayed together for two hours, adding 104, Martyn being finely caught at the wicket shortly after lunch. Braund was in for two hours and forty minutes without making a mistake. Woods did not stay long, but Hardy kept up his wicket for an hour and three-quarters. Then came a determined stand by Lewis and Lee, who put on 96 for the eighth wicket in an hour and forty minutes. Lewis played very pluckily, as he was in pain from an injured knee, and had Johnson to run for him. Going in sixth wicket down, Lee remained unbeaten after defending with great stubbornness for over two and a half hours. Charlesworth won the match at the finish by taking the last three wickets in five overs at a cost of ten runs.

Trott and Bird, who had done such good work overnight for Middlesex against Lancashire, were separated at Lord's yesterday morning at 175, the former then being caught at the wicket. Their partnership had altogether produced 54 runs, and had placed Middlesex in a capital position. In making his 53, Trott was at the wickets for less than an hour and hit eight hours. In an hour Bird and Hearne put on 55 runs, and then Hearne was beaten by a yorker. Thirteen runs later Bird was caught at short mid-on, and Napier was bowled by a yorker. The innings, closed for 246, the four outstanding wickets having added 86 runs in a trifle over an hour and a half. Bird was at the wickets for two hours, and his steadily played innings was invaluable.

Lancashire were 88 behind, and had an uphill game before them. Spooner was soon busy, making two fine drives and a delightful stroke to leg, but he was lucky in a couple of fours through the slips. Rather quickly Spooner scored 23 out of 132, and then had the misfortune to play on. MacLaren and Tyldesley added 55 in forty minutes, when MacLaren was finely caught low down from a return. Maclaren was at the wickets for an hour, and made several fine strokes on the leg side. With Poidevin in the score was advanced to 116, and then the newcomer was out in a like manner to MacLaren, Trott flinging himself full length and holding a hard return catch with the right hand. That proved the turning point of the game, and with startling rapidity Mignon brought about the dismissal of Sharp, Hornby, and Findlay, while Trott, continuing his successes, got Cuttell leg-before.

It is not often that batsmen on a fine day have to fight so hard for their runs as was the case at Lord's yesterday in the opening of the match between Middlesex and Lancashire. The game was in progress for five hours and a quarter, and only 318 runs were scored, while sixteen wickets fell. Whether or not the watering hose had been used too freely or too recently, the wicket looked damp, and certainly helped the bowlers, the ball flying about in quite a lively manner. Somewhat unexpectedly the batsmen found themselves at a disadvantage, and the highest individual score was 45 not out by Albert Trott, who late in the day hit with commendable vigour, and had fortune on his side. The difficulties of the situation may be well judged from the fact that Tyldesley was batting twenty minutes for a single, and that Warner took about forty minutes to score 9 runs.

ACCORDING to the *New Zealand Premier*, there has been no proposal to extend the new Australian Mail service to New Zealand, nor to run a line in connection with it.

THE MAHOMEDAN MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The Edroos Family.

An esteemed correspondent writes :—Shem-Sush-Shumus Mohyoon Nufus Shaik El Edroos the second was the third Sujjada Nashin of the ancestral estate in the Hadramaut (in Arabia) head of the Venerable Edroos family, and the numberless devotees of the numerous warrior tribes of the Arabs, yielded to none in their loyalty and devotion but to Edroos family and standard which during times of peace encouraged them, and in rough times and in disturbances protected them against their enemies. Their civil suits, quarrels, and complaints against each other were settled at the Edroos' abode and the judgment of the head was unalterable and final. He was held the spiritual ruler of the Arab Mohomedan Community, and Chief of his people and country. The Syeds (the descendants of Mahomed the Prophet) are religiously held in reverence by the Mahomedans, but conspicuous amongst them for the piety, deep learning and divine knowledge was the ancestor of the Edroos' family, much revered by Mahomedans, especially in Arabia, but even by some at the Sultan's Court. Shem-Sush-Shumus first visited India about A. D. 1400. He left his sons in Arabia, and came down to India in the reign of Ahmedshah of Guzarat, and settled in Ahmedabad, where he was much revered by the King himself, his people and the high officials of the Empire. The King (Ahmedshah) gave his daughter in marriage to the Syed Saheb and conferred upon him several Jagirs, comprising seventeen entire villages, besides several hereditary rights and exemptions from duties, the Sanads of which are still in the possession of the family, and the said Syed Saheb was thus induced to settle at Ahmedabad. His famous tomb in Ahmedabad is still visited by all classes of people even by Hindus.

The Syed's sons remained in Arabia, but one of them, Shaik Syed Ahmed El Edroos, came to India about 1500 A.D. and settled in Broach, where he was held by the people and the Nawab inasmuch reverence as his father was in Ahmedabad. He died in Broach in 1562 A.D. His tomb, a mosque, even now, is the resort to the pilgrims from many lands, and in honour of his aniversary a great fair is held there every year, where many thousands of people assemble.

Then came his grandson by the call of the Emperor Jehangir who conferred upon him many Jagirs and the title of "Mir-e-Arab" and made him High Priest of the Empire. In his honour a great dome was raised over his tomb a minaret, a mosque and several other architectural works erected, which are much visited and an aniversary fair is held on the day of his death.

It would be tiresome to go through the history of the family at length. I, therefore, refer to, briefly, what the members of the family have done to entitle them to be included among "the most loyal and trusted friends of the British Government." Mir-e-Arab Khaja Syed Jamaluddin Mahomed El Edroos was the first to settle in Surat, which was at that time a mere village. After his arrival it gradually became prosperous. His pious life and spiritual knowledge soon gained him the respect of the Moghul Emperor, who at his request raised a wall round the city to prevent the inroads of the Marathas and bestowed several Jagirs upon him. He was styled by the people "Saheb-e-Surat" i.e., (Ruler of Surat.) He was the founder of the Edroos family at Surat and died in 1624 A. D.

Sajadat Panah Shaik Saheb Syed Abdullah Edroos, the seventh Sujjada Nashin at Surat, was the first to come into communication with the British Government of the time. He assisted the Government, at the request of Mr. Spencer, the Head of the Honourable East India Company before the British Factory was established there. A letter in Persian, from that Company addressed to him asking his assistance, is still in the possession of the present Head of the House of Edroos.

Sajadat Panah Shaik Syed Mahomed El Edroos was the seventh Sujjada Nashin of the Edroos family and was at Surat, when the English established the factory there in 1716 A.D., Syed Mahomed Saheb represented to the emperor that as the Nawab of Surat was tyrannising over the ryots, it would be much better if the fort of Surat were transferred from his control to that of Mr. Spencer, the gentleman spoken of. The application was heard and the "Kiledari" possession of the Fort was transferred to the Honourable East India Company. Syed Mahomed Saheb El Edroos rendered most important and effectual services to Mr. Duncan, when he was to assume the reins of Government at Surat by exhorting the people and especially his numerous Mahomedans not to revolt and persuading the Nawab, also a near relative of the Syed Saheb he having married the Nawab's sister, not to oppose the British Government, else he might meet with the fate the Nawab of Broach did. Mr. Duncan made mention of the position and influence the Syed Saheb possessed in Surat and the assistance he gave him in the "Duncan Diary." The Syed also assisted the Government at the riotous time of the Jama Bundi settlement. During the reign of Kanojirao Gaikwar of Baroda, the said Syed Mahomed Saheb used his best endeavours to induce the Gaikwar to allow the British Government to establish their factory at Baroda and to pay an annual "Salami" or tribute to them. He also took an active part in putting a stop to the disturbances which took place at different times among the ryots of Surat, and for these eminent services the Governor always regarded him as a great and powerful ally, having the fullest confidence in his integrity and loyalty. He was honoured as an independent chief and the Governor used to pay him formal visits *vide* the Indian Debrett of Chiefs and Princes). He was once invited to Bombay by Mr. Duncan who sent his own ship to fetch him and received great honours, on return being granted a palanquin, with its annual allowance.

Syed Mahomed Saheb was succeeded by his son Syed Sharif Shaik (the eighth Sujjada Nashin) who like his father was very powerful and equally loyal to the Government. He assisted in suppressing a serious disturbance in the year 1844 in consequence of Government having enhanced the tax on salt and the Collector and Magistrate, Sir R. K. Arbuthnot Bart., submitted a report to the Government bearing testimony to the valuable services rendered by him on that trying occasion. Syed Sharif Shaik Edroos was not also slow in putting a stop to a very serious disturbances that took place in 1851 in the month of Moharrum, in consequence of a Parsee having printed a comic portrait of the Prophet Mahomed which had given very serious offence to the Mahomedans. For this service Mr. John Marshal Davies, the then Collector of Surat, gave him full credit and a letter of thanks was sent to him by Government.

Syed Sharif Shaik was succeeded by his distinguished son, the late Syed Hassan El Edroos, C. S. I., ninth Syed Edroos, the Sujjada Nashin at Surat. He perhaps surpassed all his predecessors in loyalty to the Crown on all occasions of peril and disturbances of peace and exercised his influence in his community and in the city on behalf of the State. If his continued services to the Government on all occasions were to be recapitulated, they would occupy great space and time, I, therefore, content myself with the following facts only. He voluntarily assisted the Government during the Mutiny of 1857 at the risk of his life and property and to speak in the words of Mr. J. Marshal Davies, the Magistrate for Broach "even to the great detriment of his own community he used to call his co-religionists to the mausoleum of his great ancestor and preach to them the necessity of keeping order, and submitting to authority, and he dissuaded them from the folly of revolting against the benign British Government." The report of the Magistrate referred to who was at that time at Broach and of Mr. Inverarity, Magistrate of Surat, and a letter of thanks and obligations from Government to him testify to his invaluable services. He was honoured with the exalted Order of the Star of India, the investiture being at the hands of H. E. Sir Bartle Frere, then Governor of Bombay, who held him in great esteem and addressed him as his sincere friend. He was further ready to join the English troops at one time at a moment's notice to fight against the Tantia Topi, when the rumour got abroad that he was about to take possession of Surat and the Syed placed his men and property at the disposal of the Collector who thankfully declined the offer, but arranged to leave the City in possession of the Syed Edroos and go in the field if occasion came.

In the recent License Tax Riot in Surat the Syed very effectually assisted the then Acting Collector Sir Charles Ollivant in its suppression though the Hindu rioters threatened to cause him (Syed Saheb) personal injury and to plunder the family residence. It was through his exhortation that no Mahomedans were misled by the mania of the time. For such services in the preservation of authority, and towards the maintenance of the public weal, the Syed was favoured with a seat in the Legislative Council by the Government of Sir Richard Temple. Sir Richard was a special friend of Syed Edroos and had great esteem for his personal merits and regard for his opinion and perpetuated his memory in his work "Men and Events of my Time in India."

The Hon'ble Syed Zain Saheb El Edroos who has been appointed to the Bombay Legislative Council is the second son of the late Syed Hassan El Edroos, C. S. I., and tenth Sujjada Nashin of Edroos. He has always followed in the footsteps of his late illustrious father in as much as he is ever ready to render services, both to Mahomedans and to the Government. He is an Honorary Magistrate and the Chairman of the Standing Committee, of the Surat Municipality. He is a Vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference and of the National Mahomedan Association. He is the Sujjada Nashin of the Edroos Durgahs at Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bombay, and several other cities in India and Arabia. The Edroos family is known throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire for its antiquity and sanctity as one of the oldest Syed's families in the whole of Asia. The Hon'ble Syed Zain El Edroos married the eldest daughter of the late Nawab Ibrahim Mahomed Yakub Khan the II. of Sachin, father of Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan. The Head of such a family, members of which came in close contact with all sorts and conditions of people is naturally in close touch with the feelings of people of all denominations and this is an advantage which others have not. His experience of the condition of the natives of this Presidency will stand him in good stead and he is certain to be of very great assistance to the Government.

The Mahomedan nobility, gentry and masses are grateful to Government for making its choice from the Zillahs of the Presidency, in which a large number of representative men and members of ancient and loyal families are found who would render good services to the cause of the Mahomedans.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR DEFAMATION.

One Rupee Damage.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, delivered judgment yesterday in the suit brought by William G. Whyte against F. H. de Britto, to recover from the latter the sum of Rs. 7,000 for the injury suffered by him owing to false and malicious allegations made by him against the plaintiff, and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Davar and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya and Bhimjee, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said that the facts of the case were complicated, and that he had the greatest possible difficulty in arriving at a conclusion upon them. Of one thing he was certain : neither party had disclosed the real facts. The plaintiff was an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Glade and Co., who were the Agents of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company ; plaintiff acted under a power of attorney in his branch. At the instance of the plaintiff, defendant was appointed an Agent in Bombay, in 1903, of the Magdeburg Company. In February 1905, plaintiff was desirous of raising Rs. 2,000 for his father-in-law, who was in want of money. It was impossible to believe the plaintiff never knew what his father-in-law, Mr. Craig wanted the money for. Mr. Craig's evidence threw no light on the point. His lordship had no hesitation in saying that he did not believe a word of Craig's evidence : it was an insult to a person's understanding to be told that one did not know what he used the money for. On 27th February last defendant wrote to Messrs. Glade and Co. enclosing copies of letters he had posted home on that day about the plaintiff. One of these letters was plainly defamatory of the plaintiff in his business : he was charged with fraud. The cheque was dated 27th February 1905 : neither the cheque nor its counterfoil had been produced. The cheque was destroyed : it followed the counterfoil was destroyed too. His Lordship was not prepared to find, despite this, that the defendant either altered or added to those documents in such a way as to falsify or fabricate them.

If, as His Lordship found, the promissory note bore upon it reference to Mr. Britto as Agent of the M. F. I. Co., it was probable he put his initials upon the cheque "M. M. F. I." Mr. Brito's handwritings were so extremely illegible as not to make the initials easy reading. What he must have done was, to fill up the names after these various initials, thereby explaining the initials in full. Should this be so, clearly he had acted extremely wrongly : the Court had no hesitation in saying that he had suppressed those documents. In fact, Mr. Binning, his counsel, felt, and in the opinion of the Court he felt rightly too, that he ought not to contest this conclusion. On the other hand, the plaintiff had destroyed the promissory note because it would not support his case. The view the Court took of the transaction was this : plaintiff on 27th February, 1905, did make use of defendant to get money from him out of a banking account, in which the defendant's own monies and trust monies of the Company in his hands were mixed ; and did for his own purposes make use of those monies and deliberately concealed from the defendant the name of the person for whom these monies were intended. But the defendant had not fully proved the justification he had pleaded, which he should have done in order to get a decree in his favour. Plaintiff's examination and cross-examination being over, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, counsel for the plaintiff, relied on the rule that the defendant should be called upon to prove his privilege or justification, or his case. No doubt this was the correct rule. Therefore, all that was necessary for Mr. Taleyarkhan was to put the plaintiff in the box to prove the sending of the defamatory letter, put that document in, close his case ; and call rebutting evidence, if subsequently required. But Mr. Taleyarkhan did not adopt this course. He examined the plaintiff at length and opened up the whole case. The Judge was of opinion that the plaintiff had not satisfied him upon the various points as to which he had given evidence. He, therefore, held rightly that it was desirable the plaintiff should recall all his evidence ; the case should be proceeded with in the ordinary way. As regarded privilege, there was none. The plaintiff had given his evidence straightforwardly : but was inclined to protest too much. He seemed to be fortified by the fact that his costs were guaranteed by Messrs. Glade and Co. The defendant was impulsive and careless in his statements ; but he certainly showed no hesitation or reserve in his answers. His Lordship could not but regret the parties having not accepted the suggestion he had made at the beginning of the case, about a settlement being arrived at between them, all charges on both sides having been mutually withdrawn. Finding on the issues, His Lordship held that Rs. 2,000 were borrowed from the defendant under circumstances which led to the belief that they were not for the personal use of the plaintiff. The promissory note for Rs. 2,050 was passed to the defendant as Agent of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company. The sum of Rs. 2,000 was paid to the plaintiff as "M. M. F. I." (Manager of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company), or bearer. The defendant had altered the cheque by filling-up the words after "M. M. F. I." One rupee was awarded as damages to the plaintiff, each party to bear his own costs.

A CRY FROM BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A strange order from the Executive Engineering Department, Baroda State, has startled and puzzled the people here and abroad. In the beautiful court yards of the Civil and Criminal Courts of this Taluka, stands a row of grand and majestic bunyan and lim trees—some of them perhaps a century old, spreading their branches and arms all over the square, with a magnificent avenue adding in the beauty and loveliness of the place and giving thousands of people visiting the courts both from here and moffusil a pleasant shelter from the scorching rays of the summer sun. These ancient relics, Sir, are ordered to be sold by public auction for demolition by the above Department. When the British Raj is pleased to preserve, even at some expense, ancient trees, monuments, our Raj, contrary to its traditions, seems to be displeased at the sight of old beauties and now removing them on flimsy ground of preventing the foundations of the premises being uprooted. If His Highness the Maharaja, however, were present, we are sure such a proposal would never have been heard off. Let the officer responsible for this order imagine himself in the place of a villager at noon-day when the thermometer reads 115· approaching the precincts of the court panting and bathed in perspiration after a speedy walk over 5 miles or so to attend the court in due tim,e and then he will realise what hardship and suffering these poor dumb villagers experience without the present delicious shade. The protest by the leading inhabitants of this town will, we most fervently hope, move the kind hearted and appreciative Dewan Bahadur for cancelling this strange order.—Yours, &c,

JUSTICE.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

PAYMENTS FROM THE SURPLUS CASH BALANCE.

The following report of a Committee of the Corporation regarding payments proposed to be made from the Surplus Cash Balance on account of unexpected grants was approved of and adopted. "The Committee desire to consider fully whether the procedure which has so far been followed for the renewal of these unexpended grants is strictly legal and whether it conduces to administrative efficiency and sound finance ; but they think that no prejudice will be created against the conclusions which they may ultimately arrive at if, following the practice which has been in vogue for many years, the Corporation authorizes payments being made from Surplus Cash Balance on account of the unexpended grants mentioned in the Statements A, B, C and D accompanying the Chief Accountant's letter No. 1779 dated the 25th May 1906, covered by the Commissioner's Memo. No. 5617, dated the 26th May 1906. The Committee therefore beg unanimously to recommend that the recommendation made by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 1205, dated the 13th June 1906, may be sanctioned."

QUESTION OF FILLING IN THE NAKHODA TANK.

The following report of a Committee of the Corporation regarding a proposal to fill in the Nakhoda Tank was approved of and adopted :—"The Committee formed regarding a proposal to fill in the Nakhoda Tank, beg, after a careful consideration of the matter, to recommend the Corporation to ask the Commissioner to inform Government that the Corporation are of opinion that it will be very unwise to do away with pieces of water in the City such as the Nakhoda Tank which, on an emergency arising, may prove of very great use to the public."

Khan Bahadur Murzban's minutes were : "I regret I cannot agree in the above report. The tank is utterly useless, the water in it is always unwholesome and the surrounding is generally occupied by men of questionable character, men who have no homes and sometimes even lepers are seen in the company of these people. I am therefore of opinion that the tank should be filled up."

Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin's note of dissent was :—"I agree with Mr. Murzban, though not on the grounds he has stated, that the tank should be filled up and converted into a recreation ground. The dirty water of that tank is a source of unhealthiness to the locality."

FOOT-PATH AND THE BOMBAY PEDESTRIANS.

Mr. D. G. Padhye in accordance with notice given moved :—'That the Commissioner be requested to report whether in view of the enormously grown traffic on the Girgaum Road, it is not advisable to provide foot-paths, for pedestrians on one or either side of the said Road from Dhobhitalao to French Bridge wherever the width of the street permits it, and what will be the cost.'

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath feared that the width of the roads referred to in the notice of motion were too narrow to allow foot-paths being built on both sides of the road.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey said that it ought to be proved before the notice of motion was put before the Corporation, that people had taken to using foot-paths. There were foot-paths forwarded for in the different parts of the town but people, instead of using them generally walked on the roads. What was the use then, he asked, of providing foot paths on the roads referred to in the notice of motion.

Mr. Padhye in reply stated that in view of the fact that motor-cars were frequenting those roads, it was essential to provide for foot paths to save people from any accidents.

The motion was then agreed to.

A TOO HIGHLY SCIENTIFIC A WORK FOR THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Consideration was given to the following notice of motion from Mr. Padhye :—"That the Commissioner be requested to report how far in the opinion of the Health Officer it is necessary, in campaigns in against plague, to assume for practical action, as a working hypothesis, the correctness of the theory that during intervals of plague epidemics the infection has a permanent habitat in houses and other places, outside and independent of any living organism ; and if it is so necessary, what measures, at what cost and with what success, were adopted during the last plague campaign in Bombay for the purpose of arresting the periodical revival of the infection in these places and arresting its spread therefrom and for rooting out the infection from these permanent habitats and breeding places of plague."

Mr. Cowasji J. Readymoney said the mover of the notice of motion expected something extraordinary from the Health Officer. The question which the Health Officer was asked to solve was a highly scientific one. If Mr. Padhye wanted the information he had asked for, he could have got it from the Plague Commission. Some of the questions put in the notice of motion, were of a nature that could not be answered even by the Plague Commission. Besides, if the Health Officer set himself down to report on the notice of motion conscientiously it would take him days and days to do justice to questions full of scientific matters. Such questions should be asked from scientific bodies and not from the Health Officer.

Mr. W. D. Shepherd, the Municipal Commissioner, hoped that the Corporation would not pass the resolution. This was a question that had already been before the Corporation and dealt with under the name of bacteriology of plague outside the human body and the Research Laboratory at Parel was still engaged with that question. That body had given them a report supplying them with some data to go upon and it would therefore not be right for the Health Officer to say "Yes" or "No" emphatically on the subject. General members spoke against the notice of motion, which on being put to the vote was lost.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RATS.

The following notice of motion from Mr. Padhye was adopted :—"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether in adopting the plan of combating plague by means of a continued compaign against the rat and the rat-flea by means of "pesterine," the Health Officer proposes to abandon disinfection with substances which do not kill the rat-flea but are known to kill effectually the plague bacillus."

CO-OPERATION OF THE PEOPLE.

In accordance with notice given, Mr. Padhye moved that the Commissioner be requested to report what efforts and in what quarters and communities of the city were made by the Health Department to secure the co-operation of the people in the campaign against the rats and with what success or opposition did those efforts meet. He said a complaint was made that the people did not co-operate with the Municipality in its campaign against the rats and he had therefore brought this proposition before the Corporation. He, in the first place, liked to know whether the Health Department had invited co-operation of the public ?

Mr. Readymoney seconded the adoption of the notice of motion.

Mr. Wacha said he believed the people did not co-operate with the Municipality in its campaign against the rats because the Municipality had men specially employed to exterminate the rats. Besides the difficulty in Bombay in exterminating the rats was that while the rats were being destroyed in one part of the city, they were imported in enormous number from abroad, through the medium of cargo vessels touching the port of Bombay.

Mr. Todd was heard to say that Hindus set traps for the rats and caught them but as they could not kill them they let them loose once again into the Municipal drains and the maidans. (Laughter.)

Mr. Padhye's notice of motion was then carried.

The business before the meeting was then concluded.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

British Case.

PROGRESSIVES AND THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick and his colleagues laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as well as before Liberal and Unionist members of Parliament, what they claime to be the British case in regard to the proposed Transvaal Constitution. The main arguments of the delegates may (says Reuter) be summarised as follows :—

1. With the sole exception of Het Volk, no one group or party, representative of a single material interest, can possibly obtain a majority in Parliament.

2. A British majority can only be obtained by combination of the various British parties.

3. In view of the narrowness of the majority, and in the interest of the dignity of Parliament, it is desirable that a paid Speaker be provided for.

4. The Lyttelton Constitution, adapted to Responsible Government, with a nominated Upper House, represents the farthest limit to which it is possible to go, without sacrificing the British majority in the Transvaal, and thus imperilling British supremacy in South Africa.

The Progressives declare that the single issue is British supremacy, the sole security for which is a working British majority in the Transvaal—the key of South Africa. Once this is lost, and the Orange River Colony completely dominated by the Dutch in Cape Colony, as will result from the first general election in Cape Colony after restoration of the rebels, South Africa will be controlled and federated on the political lines of Het Volk, the Orangia Urangia Unie and the Bond, which means Dutch supremacy.

It is pointed out that the Lyttelton Constitution provided for a nominated Executive of seven to nine members, thus establishing security for British supremacy in (a) the Government's power of initiative ; (b) the nomination of British representatives in addition to the elected members. The adaptation of this Constitution to responsible government surrenders these safeguards and the Progressives submit that any further weakening of the position at the present time might gravely imperil British supremacy.

A DOCTOR'S CLAIM.

Decree for the Plaintiff.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell concluded the hearing of the suit in which Dr. Cuthbert Ralph Marret sued Mr. Charles Vernon, for Rs. 2,170, with interest at 6 per cent, from 2nd February, and costs, being fees for medical attendance upon Mr. Vernon's son from August 1905 to October of the same year. Mr. Davar, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared for the defendant.

Mrs. Jeffert was called, but she did not appear, and Mr. Waldon said she was in the same state as before and could not attend.

Mr. Weldon then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant. Plaintiff at first attended at five rupees a visit, and no proof had been given of notice to the defendant that Rs. 10 would be charged. Plaintiff admitted that he charged five rupees to old patients ; and counsel said he was justified in saying that the defendant rightly believed that he would be charged five rupees a visit. When the bill came for Rs. 1,500, defendant was taken by surprised, and returned the bill, asking the plaintiff to bring it down to Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. With the bill came no details, only Rs. 1,500, with printed details on the back of the bill, of which defendant knew nothing. Defendant knew nothing of the plaintiff charging a double fee at night. Plaintiff said he charged Rs. 1,500 for 150 visits at Rs. 10 per visit. Defendant at the earliest moment proposed arbitration, and the costs would have been avoided if the matter had gone to arbitration, and when his lordship had to decide the question of costs, this would be a very important point to be taken into consideration. Defendant was willing to refer the matter to a doctor, and such a reference would have been the easiest solution of the matter. On the evidence before the Court, counsel argued that the plaintiff had no right to charge Rs. 20 for consultations, of which defendant had no notice ; and that charge must go out. With equally good reason the double charge for night visits should go out ; and the sum of Rs. 250 should be knocked off the bill. Coming to the week's charges at Rs. 100 a day, it was unfortunate that the plaintiff could not specify the day with certainty, as the figures had got rubbed out. Plaintiff said he spent from 15 to 18 hours a day with the patient. The learned counsel urged positively that during the eight days other practice was going on, as could be seen from the plaintiff's own diary. Upon the whole, the learned counsel submitted that Rs. 1,000 would be a very fair offer upon his calculation. It was surely a case for the Small Causes Court, and the plaintiff intended the first to have gone thither, but afterwards changed his mind and thus by coming to this Court, he had involved the parties in much larger costs. There were two courses open to the plaintiff, and as he chose the more expensive one, the Court would, in deciding the question of costs, make him pay for it. Taking all things into consideration, the learned counsel urged that Rs. 1,000 would at the utmost be the sum for which his client would be found liable ; and the plaintiff should be made to bear the costs for coming to this Court.

Mr. Bahadurjee, in addressing the Court for the plaintiff, tried to justify the charges he had made in his bill. For the week when the illness was serious, the doctor had actually undercharged. The Rs. 100 fee was not only reasonable, but fully justified under the circumstances. Mr. Vernon had taken no note of the visits which he compelled the plaintiff to pay during the serious illness of the boy. Rs. 10 was the plaintiff's charge per visit since 1905, and if the defendant had challenged the correctness of this statement, the learned counsel would have called any number of witnesses to prove it. Counsel remarked that, if Mrs. Jeffert had been called, she would have corroborated the plaintiff. No attempt had been made to prove that she could not attend ; and no medical certificate had been produced. The defendant had not challenged the number of visits which the plaintiff said he paid. The plaintiff had charged very little when he charged Rs. 100 per day for the week of serious illness. Upon the learned counsel's calculations, the plaintiff's total claim came to Rs. 2,170 ; and the learned counsel asked the Court to pass decree for the plaintiff for the full amount with costs.

His lordship, in disposing of the suit, said he was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to charge ten rupees a visit ; and that ten rupees was the right fee. He had given much attention to the boy's illness, and that was not denied. Looking at his book, however, it appeared that plaintiff had carried on other business. Plaintiff's evidence was given with remarkable candour except perhaps it might be that he exaggerated as to his work from 21st to 27th August. In his lordship's opinion, plaintiff was entitled to charge for 59 days' visits, 25 day visits and 19 consultations. Thus he was entitled to Rs. 1,470 at all events. Then as to Rs. 100 a day, in his lordship's opinion, it was impossible to order a defendant to pay a round sum like that. His lordship would therefore allow plaintiff four visits a day. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,750, with costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

The Jaffna Branch of the Ceylon Agricultural Society proposes to try an experiment in exterminating prickly pear, which has grown very thick on Delft Island. The method to be adopted consists in spraying the plants with a solution of sodium arsenic, which has been used with good results in West Australia.

HOT WEATHER HINTS.

Folks are really too careless in summer, and play pranks with their health which would horrify them in any other season of the year. Summer has its own special health-perils, all of which are aggravated by summer-recklessness. Heat plays havoc with the healthy. The long hours of sunshine, specially to the strenuous toiler, bring in their train nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, headaches, neuralgia, languour, and "that tired feeling" which foretells breakdown. The sudden changes of temperature so common in this climate often cause obstinate summer colds, catarrh and influenza. But if people would keep their vital functions in order by taking a Bile Bean at noon and a Bile Bean at night they would escape all such evils.

The dyspeptics, bilious subjects, and people troubled with chronic ailments summer has its own special terrors. Heat effects the liver and causes bilious headache sickness, dizziness, and nausea. Heat often effects food, sometimes so slightly souring meat, milk and other comestibles as to be scarcely perceptible by taste, but quite sufficiently to produce fermentations in the stomach, heartburn, wind-distention, colic, diarrhoea, and other digestive troubles. But Bile Beans will set stomach and liver right, and keep them healthy and vigorous.

There's very little sense in "getting away for change" when your stomach liver, bowels, and kidneys are in open rebellion; for the change, in such a case is just as likely to be a change for the worse as the better. The change you need is a constitutional change, such as is wrought by Bile Beans, the great tonic-alterative. An alterative according to the dictionary, is "a medicine which works a constitutional change, restoring healthy functions." Bile Beans are a safe, non-mercurial, and purely vegetable alterative, possessing potent tonic properties, which act so gently and genially that they cause no discomfort and so naturally that they cause no evil after-effects.

Obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1/ and Rs. 2/4 per bottle or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices: Re. 1/2 or Rs. 2/8 per bottle.. Rs. 2/4 size contains three times the quantity of the Re. 1 size.

Bombay Agents Messrs. Kemp & Co.

FREE SAMPLE :—A free samp of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) the Bile Beans Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 14th August, 1906"

BY THE WAY.

DEATH OF A VETERAN BOTANIST.

British botanists—a gallant band who have won much credit for their country—sustain severe loss by the death of Mr. W. Mitten, a veteran, who was one of the few survivors of Darwin's generation. Mr. Mitten, who passed away at his Sussex home in his eighty-eighth year, had published no masterpiece ; but the fruits of his accurate research will be found in such works as Sir J. D. Hooker's "Flora of New Zealand." He "specialised" in mosses and allied families, on which he was a great authority, and classified the mosses for the Challenger Expedition. Specialism seems sometimes the enemy of culture ; but Mr. Mitten had many varied intellectual interests ; and, although middle-aged at the time of the "scare," he was one of the earliest recruits for the Volunteers.

NOTHING NEW.

The possession of the roads by dangerously rapid vehicles is a feature so closely associated with the modern motor-carriage that it seems a quite new condition of things. But it is by no means new, for it was apparently a recognised characteristic of the coaching days. A french visitor, describing his journey from Dover to London in the early years of George III., gave as one of the reasons for the foot-paths marked off by white posts that he observed by the roadside : "The extreme speed at which the English vehicles drive in the country (contrary to their practice in the towns), never stopping to avoid running over and maiming foot passengers."

IN THE CITY.

With regard to the progress of vehicles through the City of London, which was regulated as to speed by the slowest and heaviest conveyance in the file, the best appointed equipage taking its turn with the lumbering broad-wheeled wagon, the same observer remarks: "However, the English have none of that hurry to arrive at their journey's end which we see in other nations. They take into account all these delays in calculating the time requisite for their journey, and submit to them with the greatest resignation." In which last respect the English are perhaps not quite what they were

THE VATICAN IN DANGER.

The fabric of the Vatican seems to be in a bad way, and there has been a meeting of the architects recently to investigate the matter. The result, according to a special correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, was to show that the whole Palace is in a deplorable condition, and that an expenditure on repairs of several million lire is urgently necessary. One of the parts of the Palace most in danger is the magnificent Appartamento Borgia, in which, in spite of the unanimous protest of the art world Cardinal Merry del Val, the Secretary of State, took up his residence. The private apartments of the Pope are also in such a condition that his Holiness must seek fresh quarters. The architects unfortunately found that many priceless works of art are ruined beyond redemption.

THE BONES OF ST. PETER.

Another question, according to the same correspondent, at present occupies the attention of the Vatican. This is as to whether the bones of St. Peter are still in the Church of St. Peter. It is even proposed that the Pope shall allow the vault to be opened in which they are supposed to lie. Professor Marucchi, the wellknown Catholic archaeologist, is of the opinion that the bones of St. Peter must still be in the church, as there were only two occasions on which they could have disappeared—the capture of Rome by the Saracens in 846 and the plundering of the city by the Imperial troops in 1527. As they were found safely in the vault in 1594, when it was opened by order of Pope Clement VIII., there is no reason to suppose they have since disappeared.

TREES AND TONICS.

Chambers's Journal gives, on the authority of *L'Illustration*, of Paris some account of the successful experiments which have been tried recently in the injection of various drugs into the sap of trees which are ailing from disease or exhaustion. In the case of some fruit-trees it was found that roots, having become more exhausted than the aerial parts, were unable to supply a due proportion of nourishment from the soil. The trees seemed, in fact, to be in need of a tonic, and perhaps by natural reasoning sulphate of iron suggested itself. It is said that the result of an injection of this chemical into the sap of the flagging trees was to renew their youth and vigour, and it was found especially useful in the treatment of chlorosis in vines.

THE METHOD AND THE DRUGS.

In order to ascertain the laws governing the penetration of the liquid into the cells of the tree, Monryetski, a Russian entomologist, injected coloured fluids and noted their behaviour. He found that they never penetrated into the oldwood, but circulated exclusively in the young layers, spreading uniformly right to the top of the tree and into the root to a depth of three or four feet. He concludes that the best mode of application of drugs is by injection through a single hole made in the neck of the root. Not only may nutritive elements be so introduced into the system of the plants, but it also seems likely that many diseases may be treated by the same means. Experiments have been tried on diseased stone-fruit trees by the injection of weak solutions of oxalic acid, creosote, and of citric or salicylic acid. The best results were obtained with the last.

A CHIEF FEATURE OF THE LINE.

Most Swiss visitors know that fine crest of rocks dotted with green pastures which links the Eiger Alp with the Wengern. It is on of the pleasantest sights in the neighbourhood of Grindelwald, and if you go there by the railway from Lauterbrunnen, you land in full view of it at the station of "Little" Scheidegg, 6,700 feet above the sea. It is from here that the Jungfrau line commences, and in less than a mile and a quarter, when you stop at the first of its stations, you have ascended nearly a thousand feet, and find yourself surveying the pretty town of Murren far below. And this is one of the chief features of the line, this new and startling point of view at every stopping-place. Each station unfolds a new panorama, and opens up to the scientist and the nature-lover a fresh field of work and interest. And if ever, as is possible, the summits of the Eiger and the Monch are pierced by means of lifts spreading there from the line, the startling effect, according to the writer in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, will be more pronounced than ever.

A TUNNEL TO THE CLOUDS.

A year ago, when it opened its new station at Eismeer, 10,000 feet above sea-level, the Jungfrau Railway was able to boast the highest railway station in Europe and the highest tunnel station in the world. So far as Europe is concerned, says a writer in the Summer number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*, in the course of an article illustrated with a number of fine photographs, its predecessor in that eminent claim was the railway of the Gornergrat, which rises 9,963 feet above sea-level. These, of course, are still surpassed by the Oraya line, in Peru, otherwise called the Central Peruvian Railway, which cost £9,000,000 sterling, and carries passengers in eight hours from a tropical climate seven degrees south of the Equator to the region of perpetual snow.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

American boots are composed largely of glucose.

My boots are American sevens,
Extended in front of the toes,
But what they are made of—Good Heavens,
Their maker, if anyone, knows ;
But this I can tell, that my coverings nether
Are nothing like leather.

I frankly acknowledge their neatness.
Their polish I freely admire,
And words cannot utter their sweetness,
Especially when they perspire ;
But when I endeavour to hold them together,
They're nothing like leather.

The bees have perceived their attraction,
And kittens come licking my feet,
Until a diminutive fraction
Is left of the pediments sweet ;
Which, being reduced to the weight of a feather,
Are nothing like leather.

The remnants I carefully treasure,
And, much to my neighbour's surprise,
I take an inscrutable pleasure
In watching the soles catching flies ;
They also are good at foretelling the weather,
But nothing like leather.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MILK : THE LATEST BEAUTY CURE.

"Ever since the days of Nero, and the exquisite Poppæa," writes a lady correspondent in Paris, "women have been aware of the beautifying qualities of milk, but it is a cheap 'cure,' and therefore not fashionable. Professor Metchinkoff, of Paris, was convinced that a diet of milk—slightly sour—would successfully combat the attacks of old age, but his words never carried much weight ; now the simple 'cure' is again attracting general attention because of the extraordinary case of Mrs. Fay, of New York, who died at the advanced age of 105, and whose body—at the time of her death—was well preserved as that of an ordinary woman of thirty ! For over forty years Mrs. Fay had lived entirely on bread and milk. It would be difficult to induce the fashionable woman of to-day to live entirely on bread and milk, but it is not possible to express in words the good qualities—from the beauty point of view—that are embraced in the nourishing white fluid. Poppæa's baths of milk must have been rather expensive—though not nearly so much so as many of the 'lotions' and 'washes' of to-day ; but almost every woman could afford to bathe her face and neck in milk, night and morning. First of all, the face should be carefully cleaned with some pieces of wadding soaked in a mixture of olive oil and cognac, or olive oil and eau de Cologne, and then, when the skin has been dried, the milk bath applied ; let the milk dry on the face, and then rub over with thin slices of raw potato or of cucumber. Drink a large glass of hot water before going to bed, and another first thing in the morning. When possible eat at least one orange before breakfast, and during the day drink many glasses of pure milk. A little meat, plenty of salad, and no wine, no tea, no cakes ! A simple 'beauty cure,' and one worth remembering."

VALUE OF OLIVE OIL.

"While on the subject of 'cures'," adds this correspondent, "let me beg of my readers who have arrived —or are arriving—at the much-talked-of 'uncertain age' not to neglect the regular use of olive oil : it helps in a wonderful way to preserve the soft outlines of chin and throat, and if pure—it is pure ! People advocate 'pure glycerine,' but this sticky stuff is absolutely ruinous to the skin ; on the other hand, olive oil, though extremely inexpensive, is most beneficial. It need hardly be said that any remedy must be used regularly and continued for a length of time if good results are to be looked for. Sometimes women find that even plain milk seems to burn the face just at first, but it must be continued, and in a short time good effects will be perceived."

NURSES OFF DUTY.

"In one large London hospital," complains a Nurse, writing in the *Hospital* it is against the rules for a nurse to have any flowers in her own room, and she is only allowed to have a certain number of ornaments about. Yet this is her private sanctum, the only place where she can ever be sure of being alone and un-interrupted, and it is a criminal offence to have a few flowers and more than two photographs on her dressing-table. In yet another hospital there is a stringent rule about how far open the window is to be kept. No provision is made for the weather, and if a nurse wishes to take a friend to her room, that being the only place where she can hope for any privacy, she has to answer an array of questions which would satisfy a Sherlock Holmes before she can obtain permission. In short, she is treated as a child who is ever ready to fall into serious mischief, and who must be well looked after ; but when on duty another order prevails. She is supposed to be an educated woman, capable of looking after the people entrusted to her care." "Everything, in short," adds this correspondent, "that the authorities can do to render to individuals is done, and, while admitting the necessity for wise rules and regulations, she suggests that nurses should be allowed to assume their individuality when off duty."

CHINESE OUTRAGES.

A correspondent writes from Hongkong to the *Pioneer* :—Blackmail is levied freely on nearly all the passenger and cargo boats, so that native trade is gradually coming to a standstill. These and other such like considerations alone should because enough for vigorous pressure being brought to bear by the British Government on the Viceroy of the Kwang provinces, not to mention the attacks against Britisher and British property ; and if protests are not sufficient, to take action itself in the matters of policing these waters.

The attacks referred to have culminated in that on the *Sainam*. There is a case firstly of a constable belonging to the British Consulate at Canton being shot. Then the chaplain of the H. M. S. *Glory* when she was out here, was shot at and fortunately only wounded when on board one of the West river steamers, and only a few weeks ago one of the West river steamers was fired at from the river bank and one of the compradores was wounded. This happened near a large town, Sam-shui, were some soldiers were practising, and it was said to be an accident, but these concerned are very doubtful.

Finally, there are three notorious cases, the first occurring on the 14th February of this year. The ship in question is a large motor boat called the *Tien-Kong* and is owned by a prominent citizen of Hongkong. Here again the pirates came on board as ordinary passengers at Sam-shui. They held up the boat and stole money and clothing to the value of dols. 2,500 and after ransacking her ordered the crew to take her along side the bank of the river, where they landed, almost opposite and in full sight of a Chinese guard boat, who did not offer any assistance whatsoever. No compensation for the outrage has yet been obtained, though the owner has represented the case to the British Consul at Canton and has gone to the extent of personally visiting Canton in order to interview officials on the matter.

Other cases have occurred, and now we have had that of the *Sainam* with regard to which the British Government has made prompt and energetic demands for serious efforts towards the capture of the culprits. Of course, nobody should be content without the dismissal and permenent degradation of the Viceroy Shum, for it is entirely due to his supineness in the face of the previous occurrences mentioned, which should have been sufficient cause for him to make an organised expedition against the pirates. He thought it was safe to ignore British Consular representation, and China should be shown that this is not a possible thing to do.

Besides the representations of the Government already made, a meeting of the local members of the China Association, a body which has done a great deal of very useful, unobtrusive work in the past, has been held and the following resolution passed for representation by the branch in London to the Foreign Office :

"That the recent outrages on shipping in the West river are directly due to the lax administration on the part of the Viceroy of Canton, whilst the members here present respectfully urge that unless the Chinese authorities can be induced to take steps to exterminate piracy and to prevent its recrudescence, there is no gurantee that the evils complained of will not recur.

HOTEL SUPPLIES BY A WINE MERCHANT.

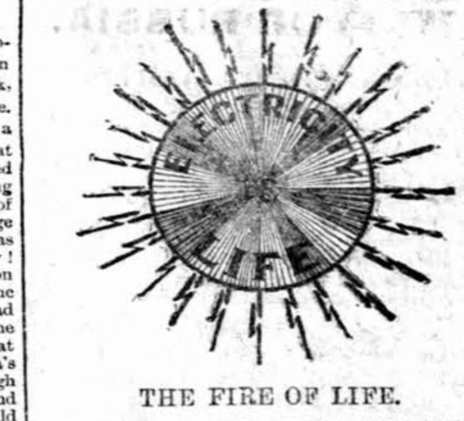
Yesterday in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in a suit in which Messrs. Samuel Fitze and Company, Limited, sued Nawab Syed Sardar Alikhan, proprietor of the Watson's Hotel, and of the Watson's Hotel Annexe, for Rs. 7,491, being the amount due for wines and stores supplied to the defendant's hotels, from October to December 1905. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan and Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff's, Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Waidya, appeared for the defendant. The defence was, that three months' credit was agreed upon from the date of supply of the goods ; judging by that rule, the whole of the monies had not become due. His Lordship held on the evidence that at the date of the suit, the sums claimed in the plaint had become due and payable to the plaintiffs, less Rs. 30. His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 7,461 in favour of the plaintiffs, with 9 per cent interest, from 5th February last and costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dougri	2	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	3	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	2	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	21
Water Division.................	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total........	16	10	140
Total plague deaths to date..	133,572		
Same date last year......	6	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



THE FIRE OF LIFE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR OTHERS CAN BE DONE FOR YOU !

You certainly feel that you are not the man you should be, that you lack life's principal element nerve-force. Then why not ask my advice ? Judge by what it has done for others :—

GYA :
12th September 1905.

Dr. A. T. SANDEN,

Dear Sir,
For the benefit of suffering humanity, I deem it my duty to give publicity to my experience with your wonderful appliance.

I suffered from Spermatorrhœa for about 4 or 5 years, tried all sorts of medicine, all of which failed to do me any good. I then got your Herculex, and by using it according to your directions, I am glad to say that I am now entirely cured. It has put new life into me, and the benefit it has done to my nervous system is simply marvellous. The belt has also cured me of my habitual constipation and put all other organs in proper working order. I strongly recommend it to everybody.

Thanking you for all the interest shown in my case.

I am, yours truly,
(Sd.) JUGESHWAR LALL,
Zamindar.

Do not procrastinate. The little ills of to-day become the big ones of to-morrow. All consultations are free. If you cannot call, my interesting works on Electrical treatment will be mailed you free on receipt of your name, and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.



Do not envy the beautiful hair of others, but possess it yourself. Some are born with beautiful hair, others acquire it, but none have it thrust upon them. Those who acquire it do so, for the most part, by the discovery that there is a remedy for locks thinned by disease, or which may have become prematurely gray; and that remedy is

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Have you lost your hair? It will restore it. Has your hair faded or turned gray? It will bring back the color and gloss of youth. In brief, there is no condition, short of absolute destruction of the roots, in which Ayer's Hair Vigor will not produce luxuriant hair.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY



CALIFORNIA SYRUP of FIGS owes its world-wide popularity to its perfect purity, its unfailing efficacy, its gentle, painless action and pleasant flavour. These qualities are *known* to millions from *actual experience.*

Remember the word "California" when purchasing, and look for the name and trade mark of the California Fig Syrup Co., which appears on the original and only genuine.

California Syrup of Figs
Nature's Pleasant Laxative

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE hysterical atrocity-mongers have been endeavouring to affix upon the troops in Natal the obloquy of many shameful acts, and they have been routed by the evidence of facts. They seem to think that war can be waged with rose-water, and are never tired of endeavouring to blacken the reputation of our troops, whether British or Colonial, who are called upon to fight the enemies of the Crown. It is sickening to hear these armchair critics and loud-mouthed parliamentary agitators shamelessly attributing to soldiers the worst crimes, and constituting themselves both advocates and judges in these vile accusations. But what is worse, when fully satisfactory explanations were given of the action of Major Platt, Natal Medical Corps, in bringing up Bambaata's head, cut off from the decomposed body of the fallen chief, that it might be recognised by the tribesmen, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies had the exceeding bad taste to say that "the British Government were not in the best position" to act as censors, because in the Soudan the head of the Khalifa was "most shamefully treated," making it obvious that "such an evil precedent" would be quoted against us by the Colonists if we remonstrated. We all remember how Lord Kitchener was reviled after Omdurman by these self-righteous enemies of the Army, but it is unnecessary to offer any justification now, and the commander-in-chief in India should have been spared the insult offered to him in the House of Commons on Wednesday. It is intolerable that members of the Government should be allowed to speak in such a manner. Lord Kitchener and his officers acted, as the troops in Natal have acted, with a full sense of responsibility, adopting the best means of convincing their beaten and fanatical enemies that futher resistance would be useless. Thus was much bloodshed spared—a circumstance that does not seem to have occurred to the sensation-monger of the House of Commons.

Although Mr. Haldane spoke so long and so incisively, he failed to mention one of the most serious and important facts relating to the Army. He said nothing about the scarcity of officers and the needful supply for the demands of war. He did not, we think, estimate the effect of his own proposals upon the existing officers of the Army, who cannot but be further discouraged by them. He has but to read the *Gazette* attentively to glean an impression of the state of affairs which leads so many young officers to resign their commissions. There is a want in every branch of the Service, and there are battalions in which the work of training is made difficult by the shortage. Yet it is known to every student of military history and to every thinker upon military organisation, that troops are useless unless they are led by good officers. The same Napoleon who spoke of big battalions said also that it is not men but the man that matters. He meant that, however important it is to have a sufficient or an overwhelming force, it is far more important to have officers trained and competent to lead. We do not mean to say that the want of officers in the Regular Army is yet very seriously felt, but there is no proper provision for the expansion of war. We felt the need in South Africa, and upon the outbreak of a fresh war there would be an urgent outcry for hundreds, if not thousands, of officers. No more serious problem confronts the War Office than this of the supply of officers. Mr. Haldane has blamed his predecessors for not providing ammunition columns for the Artillery, choosing to ignore the attitude of the Treasury upon such questions. The provision of officers for the Army is a question of foresight and of money. If he will see to the provision of both the problem may be solved.

So far as we can make out, the only excuse that can possibly be offered for Mr. Haldane's clumsy surgery to be practised upon the much-suffering body of the Army—surgery to be applied apparently forthwith in defiance of military opinion—is that it may make for economy. There is the strongest opposition to the proposed reduction, more especially in the Guards, and good battalions are threatened, whereby great complications have already been set up. And yet for the substance which is to be taken away we are promised the shadow of a Territorial Army which, sooner or later, will inevitably entail far larger expenditure. The absurd old shibboleth of reduced outlay and increased efficiency is being used to delude the public. If half a million is cut away from the Army Estimates, many times that amount will be imposed upon the rates if the local organisation of the Volunteers is to be what it should be, and the charges are locally borne. Militia officers are generally in doubt and dismay at the proposals; Volunteer officers view them with the utmost apprehension. The plain truth is that we are asked to accept a risk which no nation is justified in accepting. We are to abolish battalions of the Guards which produce a large and cheap Reserve, and battalions of the Line which were created in the consciousness of a national necessity, though in the South African War we had to raise Reserve regiments at a ruinous cost. And, in exchange for all this, we are to have Auxiliary Forces organised upon a system that does not exist, and that is only foreshadowed, in defiance of Mr. Haldane's promise that nothing should be destroyed until something had taken its place. He says he is a business man, but is this a business-like procedure? Does any business man, with immense interests at stake, hesitate to insure his property? Has Mr. Haldane ever considered how small is the insurance premium we pay for our stupendous interests throughout the world? The truth is that the whole scheme is not only bad as military organisation, but that it is futile and bad on mere grounds of business expediency.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who was in the cruiser *Drake* during the manœuvres, mentions that the flag captain assembled the ship's company and explained to a very attentive audience the general plans for the destruction of Red commerce framed by Sir William May. "I have never known this done before," he writes. The correspondent is right in thinking the action to be somewhat exceptional, but Captain Mark Kerr is by no means the only captain who endeavours to afford his men an intelligent interest in such operations, while it is usual now for captains to explain the general idea and plans at least to their officers. In the *Good Hope*, to mention anther instance, the whole ship's company heard the scheme fully explained. All captains, however, do not do this, and it might be well to insist by Admiralty order that the plans should be explained to all hands. For it is possible, in the absence of explanation, for both officers and men to take part in manœuvers without fully comprehending the movements and dispositions of the ships and squadrons. It is almost equally desirable that the general public should have its interest stimulated by the prompt publication of letters from the correspondents permitted to go afloat. This summer the special correspondents were so rigidly muzzled during the progress of the manœuvres that scarcely a line was publised until after the conclusion of the operations, and, as a natural consequence, the editors have allowed less space to the necessarily belated reports, some of which are still appearing as we write. No doubt it was imperative to prevent news of movements from reaching the rival fleets through the medium of the Press, but against this secrecy must be weighed the indifference of the public due to the lack of news. As it happened, the correspondent, who saw the best part of the game, had no opportunity of communicating with the shore from start to finish. The attacks upon British commerce by the Blue Fleet ought to have interested public deeply; but there is little evidence that general interest has been aroused. The editors of daily papers will not devote much space to past happenings.

Meanwhile it is impossible to determine, even approximately, from the latters of the special correspondent what amount of shipping tonnage or what percentage of British shipping was captured or destroyed by the Blue Fleet before it was driven off the routes. One of the *Times* correspondents has very roughly estimated the proportion of damage at 2 per cent. of the whole while on the other hand we find Mr. F. T. Jane asserting that about 30 per cent of all shipping on the routes were destroyed during the first three days. We are not aware that so startling a view has been formed by any other correspondent. It does not appear, however, that the Press representatives have been supplied with details of the captures effected by the Blue side generally. They have only been able to state definitely the number of vesseles held up by the cruisers in which they were embarked, although in one or two instances the "bag" of a squadron of cruisers has been recorded. On June 26 the Second Cruiser Squadron is reported to have captured in all eighteen merchant ships, some of large tonnage, which would have involved a loss of, perhaps, half a milion of money to the Reds. "Fortune," writes the *Times* correspondent in the *Drake*, "has certainly not favoured the Blue side, yet it is already shown"—this was on June 26—"that an inferior naval force can do an appreciable amount of harm to an enemy's commerce before it is finally discomfited, as it is certain to be in the end." Apparently we must await the official report for authentic statistics of the captures.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, AUGUST 13.

Good rain has fallen throughout Kathiawar.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The pressure distribution has not changed appreciably, while the Bombay monsoon has given decidedly more rain than yesterday in North-East India and the southern half of the Peninsula, but less rain in the United Provinces, Central India, and the East. Activity in the Bay current has been again largely confined to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

In Burma, light rain has fallen locally on the Coast only. One fall is reported from the interior, the largest amount being at Bhamo three inches. The skies are moderately overcast and the temperature everywhere is in excess.

In North-East India the rainfall has been nearly general varied from light to heavy, but in Orissa only one fall is reported. Cherrapoonjee had 7 inches, Dhubri 7, Chittagong 5, Barisal 2, Berhampore 1 1/2 Jalpaiguri 3, Darjeeling 4, Purnea 1 1/2, Darbhanga 5, Gaya 2, and Sambhalpur 1. The skies remain heavily overcast and the humidity is generally diminished. The temperature is in defect except in South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and the Coast.

In the United Provinces, the precipitation has diminished and there has been local rain, except in the North-Western Districts. In this area of Central India and the Central Provinces the weather has been practically dry. Gorakpur reports 6 inches and Raipur 1. The temperature has risen in the United Provinces, Central India, and the East. The air has become drier everywhere and the clouds have diminished, except in the Central Provinces.

In North-West India there has been light to moderate nearly general rain in the Submontane and Punjab, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. The chief amounts are:—Ambala and Simla 1 inch and Sailkot 1½.

The air has become drier in Rajputana while the cloud has increased in the Submontane, Punjab, Sind, and Central Rajputana. The skies are now moderately to heavily overcast in these areas, as well as in Gujarat. The temperature is in excess in the Punjab, except in the area. The rainfall is generally normal in the remainder of North-West India. In the Peninsula, nearly general light to moderate rainfall occurred in South Deccan, the interior of South India, and Circar's Coast. The chief amounts are:—Hyderabad 1 inch, Raichur 1 1-2, Kurnool and Bellary 1, and Chitaldroog and Bangalore 3 each. The clouds have increased and the skies are generally moderately to heavily overcast; while in South Deccan the air has become damper.

The temperature everywhere is normal or in excess. Nearly general rain is probable in north-east India, Submontane, and the Punjab, and local rain in the Burma Coast, the United Provinces, and the Peninsula, especially Hyderabad. Some rain has fallen in the interior of Burma. The rainfall in Central and Eastern Sub-Himalayas is likely to be moderately heavy.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Food-grains doing well.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain Cotton larger area sown this year.

Cawnpore.—Continues cloudy. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Cotton healthy and crop excellent.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Seasonable.

Bellary.—Rain general over district. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts	Fort, In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	36	17	34	33	37	87	33	20
Monday 13th Aug. 1906	0	10	0	04	0	13	0	18
Total	36	27	34	07	38	00	33	38
Total fall to 13th Aug. '05	26	97	28	90	28	21	23	31
Total fall to 13th Aug. '04	33	94	36	20	35	82	29	17

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	29·501	NW	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	....	....	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	....
Muscat	29·583	SE	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·16
Aden	29·726	W	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·16
Lahore	29·58	E	7	91·4	81·3	80	0·25	3·42	—3·14
Sirsa	29·589	W	4	102·3	78·6	87	0·30	3·17	—3·86
Delhi	29·625	WNW	6	84·2	71·6	91	0·60	13·93	—0·24
Agra	29·605	NW	4	80·0	73·9	95	0·63	12·42	—2·82
Cawnpore	29·626	WSW	6	82·9	76·7	91	1·5	17·47	+2·05
Allahabad	29·6 6	WSW	6	82·6	77·0	82	013	14·42	—5·40
Jhansi	29·665	WSW	4	85·2	77·1	96	....	14·92	—1·61
Jacobabad	29·56	S	6	117·1	84·6	64	0·52	0·03	—1·98
Karachi	29·622	WNW	21	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	—3·73
Jeypore	29·688	WNW	13	95·7	81·1	60	0·0	6·53	—3·78
Ajmere	29·699	W	21	92·4	79·5	71	0·54	11·68	—1·29
Deesa	29·701	SSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	....	7·50	—5·46
Ahmedabad	29·725	S W	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	23·79	+1·48
Bhuj	29·671	S W	32	20·1	80·0	87	....	9·11	—1·07
Jamnagar	29·682	SSW	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	14·10	—2·50
Dwarka	29·690	SSW	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	7·76	....
Rajkot	29·708	SSW	22	95·9	79·5	83	0·10	12·42	— 7·37
Bhavnagar Para.	29·730	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·01	14·86	+4·42
Veraval	29·730	SW	33	85·6	82·7	80	0·04	14·05	+1·03
Neemuch	29·747	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	0·20	15·25	—1·40
Indore	29·769	W	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·02	25·20	+7·16
Saugor	29·710	W	17	81·4	74·6	80	....	26·60	—2·45
Jubbulpore	29·705	WSW	8	82·9	74·3	87	....	30·99	—5·34
Hoshangabad	29·748	WSW	8	87·0	75·8	84	....	26·56	—3·31
Khandwa	29·753	WSW	13	85·2	74·6	84	....	21·81	+4·95
Raipur	29·733	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	....	23·29	—3·84
Nagpur	29·757	W	15	85·2	75·5	79	0·03	33·56	+6·94
Amraoti	29·759	W	1	85·6	72·8	91	....	22·56	+3·41
Akola	29·819	W	12	86·0	73·3	67	....	22·92	+4·44
Surat	29·748	S	15	87·1	78·6	98	0·43	20·11	—7·70
Malegaon	29·771	WSW	16	85·9	73·3	76	....	10·35	—0·09
Bombay	29·800	WSW	15	87·1	81·5	81	....	31·38	—18·28
Poona	29·831	W	24	84·6	71·3	82	0·02	13·83	+0·64
Ahmednagar	29·832	SW	17	87·9	79·2	69	....	9·22	+0·59
Aurangabad	29·806	W	22	87·8	71·0	78	....	18·40	....
Sholapur	29·835	NW	23	94·2	75·0	69	....	7·51	—2·82
Ratnagiri	29·832	SE	10	85·8	78·4	83	0·12	65·58	—8·38
Bijapur	29·837	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	....	6·75	+0·21
Belgaum	29·849	WNW	23	79·3	68·3	81	0·07	22·61	—5·63
Mormugao	29·847	Calm	11	87·5	80·4	78	0·33	62·40	+0·21
Karwar	29·854	Calm	..	....	....	..	0·90	68·02	—13·78
Mangalore	29·888	WNW	...	....	....	..	0·05	75·21	— 4·09
Calicut	29·850	NW	5	86·7	76·2	90	0·05	66·83	—10·18
Cochin	29·853	WNW	M	86·3	73·2	86	0·56	53·18	—1·31
Bangalore	29·891	NNW	12	84·8	65·8	80	....	11·.4	+4·10
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·808	Calm	10	91·3	75·2	73	....	12·60	—1·16
Mansulipatam	29·795	SSW	7	89·0	77·1	87	....	12·87	+2·53
Bellary	29·842	WNW	13	97·0	75·7	60	....	6·37	+2·36
Cuddapah	29·84	W	G	96·2	80·9	60	0·18	11·1	+1·11
Madras	29·804	W	7	99·0	77·0	58	....	8·43	+1·48
Coimbatore	29·867	SW	11	89·1	71·6	86	....	1·89	—1·42
Trichinopoly	29·823	W	8	101·1	80·3	53	0·49	3·64	+5·66
Nagapatam	29·797	W	11	101·4	81·5	53	1·05	7·43	+3·47
Colombo	29·836	SW	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	7·09	—547

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H. = 0·80 (36·09 P.C. G. T. H. = 0·24 (34·16 ! St. G. H. = 0·27 (9 ·45) 0·12 (32·90).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk rise at Bijapur, Hoshangabad and Bellary and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are south-easterly at Ratnagiri and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Deesa, Dwarka and Veraval.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess of normal in Berar, over the Deccan and at Coimbatore, and 5° in defect at Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Only sixteen stations recorded rain, the highest falls being 2·59" at Bangalore and about an inch at Hyderabad, Raipur and Bellary.

Weather.—Conditions are unfavourable and local showers are only to be expected.

Weather during the week ending 11th August in the Trades region :—

Pressure had been in considerable defect of normal at Mauritius and in slight or moderate excess at Zanzibar and the Seychelles. Winds were south-westerly and 8 miles an hour at Zanzibar and south-easterly and 9 or 10 miles an hour at the two other stations. There was no rain at Zanzibar while the two other stations received light showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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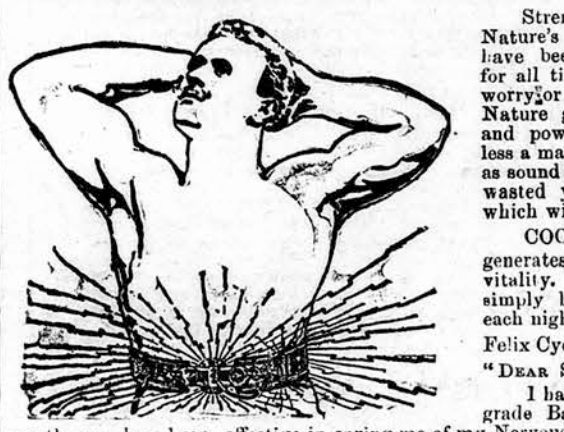
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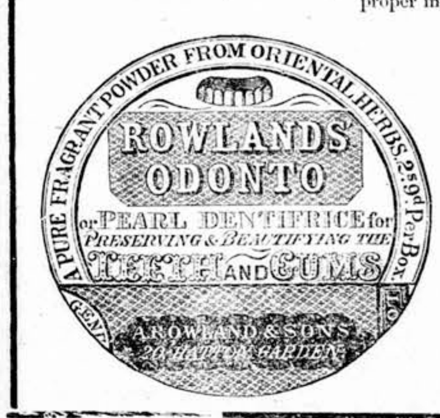
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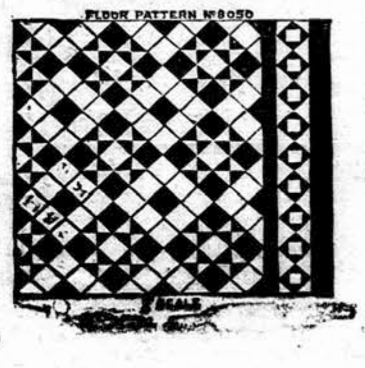


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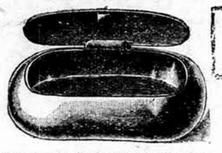
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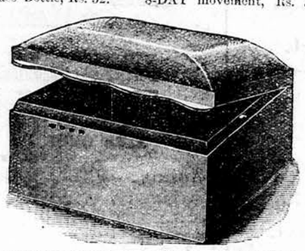
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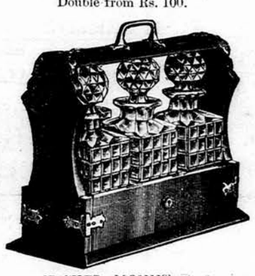
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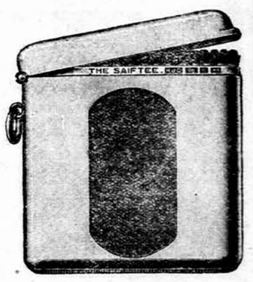
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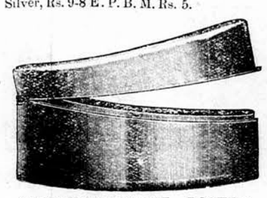


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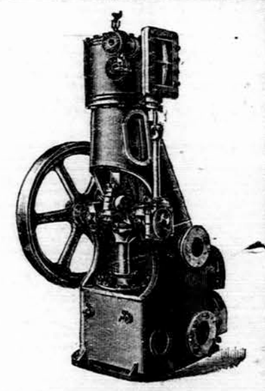
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Bombay Gazette.

EXTRA EDITION.

THE BOMBAY TUESDAYA, AUGUST, 14, 1906.

TELEGRAMS.

NITED PL NTERS' CONFERENCE.

est against Government Rubber Planting.

ETITION WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SHOULD BE STOPPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 13.

Annual Conference of the United Planters' ation of Southern India commenced to-day. were present : Mr. H. A. Sprott, the Chairman e Hon. Mr. H. P. Hodgson, Planting Member. ouncil consisted of Mr. A. H. Mead, Central ncore ; Mr. C. E. Murray Aynesley. Coorg ; Mr. Martin, Kanan Devan, Mr. C. H. Brock, Nil- Mr. C. Danvers ... South Mysore ; Messrs. J. Crawford, J. A. Harris, ... N. Hamilton and Lamb of South Mysore ; Mr. W. J. Lechler, roys : Mr. H. M. Knight of the Cardamom Hills, ncore ; Mr. C. E. Abott, of Wynaad, and Mr. neral the Secretary ... India. The Chairman interesting to ... 1905- ting Address, the following being the chief of interest dwelt on. It refers to Labour Law most important matter during the year, but Wynaad was not satisfied though the Nilgiri d it works fairly well. The Madras Govern- intimated that they will not withdraw the Act h they are willing to amend it where necessay. hairman warns the members that everything to a very much increased demand for labour e next few years and that of late years owing seasons and low prices the demand for has fallen off, but if the rubber industry ses things will be very different, a and the Straits are already wanting creased supply and will shortly require ore. The matter for regret is that while the a Government cannot remove their import n tea, it seems illogical that the Indian nment give the Ceylon Planters every y for recruiting labour from India and Ceylon tea to enter India almost free of duty et take no steps to help the Indian Planters ing their tea into Ceylon on equal terms. He ntulates Tea Planters on the reduction of n tea of one penny per pound and also on the ion by the Madras Government of Stamp on agreements for small advances. The eason, he stated, to be a fair one to Planters. h tea has been somewhat affected through ess of rain. Coffee Planters have had a crop than could be expected after the heavy wo years ago. But the statistical position has improved, prices with few exceptions having ed much the same. The coming crop pro- be the shortest on record owing to adverse ; and in most districts this year strict ay is before them. The Chairman also refers enormous advantage which a go-ahead coun- Ceylon possesses in large, well-equipped cal Gardens, with strong efficient and ic experts to introduce new products, a example being Rubber, where India has eft behind, through not having sufficiently nd well-supported gardens with an adequacy ntific experts.

LATER.

United Planters' Association Conference was ed this afternoon when Mr. H. P. Hodgson, ting Member of Council, addressed the meeting ng the delegates that he had attended two ive Council meetings during the past year, but Legislation was carried through. but that he peak on the various subjects as they came up he delegates. The first matter on the Agenda garding Government rubber plantations and l to this, Mr. Hodgson delivered a forcible He said that among planters who intend p rubber planting a great uneasiness has been g to Government taking too personal an in rubber planting, especially planting of d varieties of rubber such as Para and Castillon genous Ficus Elastica, and he would urge ciation recording strongly its disapproval of s the Government are taking in this direction. read the following important extract from a another member of the Associatlon on the

ember says :—"I wish to bring forward a n against the extension of Government ex- al planting that is going on in various parts adras Presidency and also the proposal to do In the Bombay Presidency. It will be little use the door after the steed is stolen or passing s when Government planting is in full swing. r. Brazier's forest report for 1905 I notice e 20 acres were been planted with rubber place besides a large quantity of seed us parts of the Presidency of Bombay. es might assist pioneers of the cultivation in dency, but the Bombay Government cannot ve forgotten the protests against the Burma nt engaging in what soon promised to be on with private enterprise. It is true that n Government is about to sell the Burma s, but why repeat so bold an experiment in art of the dependency. Experimental cul- the excuse and to be so for long will be new experience in Para rubber. But the reasons which exist call only for special terms for private people who are enterprising enough to make an attempt. Forestry is a matter no private individual could take up for a livelihood. But Para rubber under suitable conditions comes into bearing in five years and is within the scope of a private individual. The number of rubber companies and capital put into them during the last few years prove that the public are prepared to cultivate rubber. Consequently there was no necessity for Government to pioneer the industry already pioneered by private individual and developed : and it would be gross injustice to confront such private enterprise by Government competition."

The speaker referred to precedents of such competition. for instance the cinchona where there were special reasons not obtaining in the present case. The Government considered it necessary to maintain cinchona plantations on the ground that a cheap febrifuge is a vital necessity to the poorer classes of natives so that the price of cinchona sold may not be left to market caprice and this. the cinchona planters recognized as a sound and humane argument. But then every care should be taken to avoid undue competition against the private producer. If Government can put forward any excuse for their cultivation of rubber except greed of gain, it must be a wish to lower the price of rubber so as to allow its more universal use. But the reverse would probably the result as capitalists would certainly pause before entering the field in which they must face a huge and irresponsible competitor. The South Indian planters have been having a bad time in. coffee and tea for many years. so if a capitalist stands aloof he can do little, but while there is time we can protest strongly so a fatal blow being aimed by Government at a rising industry. The Government of India long have been a by-word for backwardness for not encouraging the planting industry and [illegible] rubber plantations, Native States having suitable lands will do likewise.

The following resolution was then unanimously passed :—

"That this Association protest strongly against planting rubber by Government in India, thereby entering into competition with private enterprise in regard to rubber lands in Mysore." Mr Hodgson seconded.

Mr Danvers moved the following resolution which was carried :—

That Mr K Right of Travancore be appointed to represent the Association as its delegate at the Rubber Conference convened by the Government of Mysore the 16th instant

Other resolutions were passed which referred to the reduction of money order commission, remission of assessment, adulteration of coffee, Indian coffee in Brazil, insect pests etc.

BANGALORE FOOTBALL CASE.

Suit Dismissed with Costs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 13.

The Principal Munsiff in Bangalore City to-day delivered a lengthy judgment dismissing with costs the suit brought by the Hindu Social Football team against the Tournament Committee for damages for ordering a certain game to be replayed when the Referee adjudged they had won. With regard to the main question whether the Committee had authority to set aside the Referee's decision when the Committee's rules provide that in all cases of dispute on the field the Referee's decision shall be final, the Judge says there is apparent inconsistency between Rules 8 and 12 of Association football, for whereas the former rule says Referee's decision shall be final in some matters, the latter rule makes the Committee's decision final in all matters. But he refer to the Association rules by which it becomes incumbent that all serious disputes should be referred to the Association—in this case the Tournament Committee, and the contention being that the Referee illegally stopped play two minutes before time, the Judge rules that the Committee had full power to deal with the matter. He holds the Referee's decision stopping the game was irregular and could not be final inasmuch as it involved a point of law regarding which the Committee had power to reverse. In regard to the contention of the fourth defendant that the suit was not sustainable since the contract was of a wagering description, the learned Judge decided that inasmuch as defendants only promised to give plaintiffs a Silver Cup if they won, but promised them nothing if they lost, did not bring the matter within the meaning of what constituted a wagering contract. General relief is expressed by true sportsmen that the suit terminated thus, for it is felt it is a matter that should never have been taken to Court.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 21st July 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 21st July 1906 -	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,15,394	3,25,955	4,(2	5,45,444
I M R do ..	61 841	1,01,19	915	1,63,861
A D C Ry ...	9,64	17,714	29	27,383
Total...	2,86,875	4,44,774	5,033	7,36,683
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st July 1905—				
G I P R system...	2,4 ,162	3,88,351	4,077	6,35,590
I M R do ..	55,63	65,620	8.7	1,22,100
A DC Ry ...	6,791	7,087	3.	13,900
Total... ...	3 05,589	4,61,058	4,955	7,71,602
Increase or Increase G I P R...	— 27,768	— 6 ,39	+ 18	— 90 145
Increase or Increase I M R....	+ 6 205	+ 35,48	+ 68	+ 41,758
Increase or Increase A D C Ry	+ 2,849	+ 10,627	— 2	+ 13,474

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

733-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ardeshir Framji and others vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vayedina

5-06—Tyabji D and Co—Dhanraj Bhagwandas and others vs Ruttinlal Jorowarmal and others

69-06—Bhaishunker K and G—Callian Hargewan vs Nowroji Dorabjikar Anjia—Shamrao and M

184-06—Tyabji D and Co—Rao Saheb Soonderlal Devkiran and others vs Bhikharidas Gungaram and another

221-06—Mag J and G—Haji Jannahomed vs Ellias Haji Abdulla—Jehangir and S

319-06—Watabhai J and M—Chunnilal Nanchand and others vs Kalu Alias Jeychund Meghji and others

329-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Multanchund Daga vs Shamlal Narrondas and others

353-06—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay vs Hormusji Pallonji Meherji and others

363-06—Kanga and P—Gulabchund Bharam vs Meghraj Dayaram

364-06—S B and Noble—Abba Haji Mahomed vs Dhondibhai Madar

392-06—Mehta and S—Punjabhai Lalloobhai and another vs Amthabhai Gangi and others -

Undefended New Long Cause

253-06—Payne and Co—Haji Gulammahomed Azam vs The Baden Marine Insurance Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

112-05—Thakurdas and Co—Karamsey Jaitha and Co vs Chapsey Dewsay and others—S J Judah.Part heard

20-05—Suetham B and N—Jacob Goolmahomed and another vs Jacob Haji Essa and others—M J and G K and P M and D and S B and N (Testamentary suit)

695-03—Wadia G and Co—Nandramdas Mathuradas and another vs Haroon Haji Vyedina and others—Mulla and M and Thakurdas and Co.

381-05—In person—Bawa Ramchundarji Bawa Hurdasji vs Sanvasi Gyanandji Harigirji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

173-06—Khunderao S and L—Bachibai vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and M

244-06—Pestonjee B and [illegible] Vaneckjee Sethna vs Balkrishna Govind Shendary—Khunderao S and L

B Chothia—Musa Haji Sulleman vs N C Macleod—Payne and Co

615-02—Malvi H M and R—Bhikhalchund Nagarchund and others vs Kalidas Ramchand and others—Matubhai J and M.

274-05—Payne and Co—Anoobai vs Jeghji Moorji—Thakurdas and Co.

707-05—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Adam Sajan (a firm)—Wadia G and Co.

405-05—Malvi H M and R—Fulchund Mizumal (a firm) vs Fatehchund Genarmal and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Long Causes.

608-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essabin Khalifa vs Abdul Azizbin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard

175-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begam and others vs Shaik Salam bin Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V and K J Bilimoria.

For hearing objections on Commissioner's Report.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardaseer Cooper vs Moorarji Mohimji—Sorabjee and J (objections.)

21-05—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohmji vs Dharamsi Shankerji and others—Little and Co

Long Causes.

625-23052-05—Malvi H M and R—Bharmull Bhima and others vs Poonja Lakhoo—Magan J and G

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and anther Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Prumming vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

50-05—M J and M Balchund Kaniram vs Divanchund Hariram M B Chothia

278-8883-05—Unwala and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jakeria—Payne and Co [S C C Suit]

450-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

493-05—Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoollabhai Khakhibhai and others—Mulla and M.

867-05—Khundrao S and L Nanabhai Sadanand vs Abdool Gafoor Khan Gool

687-05—Mathbhai J and M Chapsey Cooverji vs Jethabhoy Nursey Wadia G and Co

109-06—Matubhai J and M—Chopsey Cooverj vs Jetbabhoy Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

435-05—Mulla and M—Dhunjibhoy Raghoo another vs Miherally Moraj and another—Takurdas D and Co Edgelow G and W (For postponement)

Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land acquisition Act 1 of 1894. Cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Mulji—Payne and Co for Dayal Mulji

770-01—Bicknell M and R—Likhmidas Kalji vs Bai Gungabai widow and others—M J and H D D and S Thak and Co C L and O E G W and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Consent Decree.

258-06—Nadersha and T—Rehmankhan Vulud Lalkhan vs Amirbibi widow and others—J R and D.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Testamentary suit.

21-05—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Ruttonbai widow and —Wadia G and Co—part heard

Long Causes.

23-06—Hiralal and D—Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer vs Bhojak Nahalchund Prausook—Unwalla and P

24-06—Hiralal and D—Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer vs Khusedji Merwanji Baliwalla—Unwalla and P

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chamblinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

302-06—Little and Co—Emily Blanchi Bleach vs Charles George Bleach—Mehta and S

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

267-03—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaji—Thakurdas and Co

275-06—Malvi H. M. and K.—Bhasidhor Badridas vs Messrs Shewaram Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoolabin Ali Saheb kur and others Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Velji Khoda and other—Mehta and S

585-21210-05—Wadia G and C—Jeuangir Burjorji vs Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy—Thakurdas and Co

(Before the PROTHONOTARY.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

5-06—Ragh B abd N - Premabai vs Ludha Bhawan

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